

WILDLAND FIRE FIGHTING HANDBOOK



**HEADQUARTERS
FIFTH UNITED STATES ARMY
Fort Sam Houston, Texas 78234-7000**

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FIFTH ARMY FIREFIGHTING HANDBOOK

Chapter 1 OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

Section A BACKGROUND

1-1. GENERAL.

a. Military support of federal wildland fire suppression may be requested in the Fifth Army geographical area when widespread fires exhaust civilian resources. The National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) was established to provide a coordinated federal response to wildland fires on federal lands managed by any of the five NIFC members and two supporting agencies, which are:

Members:

- U.S. Forest Service
- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Bureau of Land Management
- National Park Service
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Supporting:

- Office of Aircraft Service (Department of the Interior)
- National Weather Service

b. Wildland fires on state lands are not responded to directly by NIFC except when providing resources under an existing mutual support agreement. Full-time fire crews (Type 1 crews) and summer-hire crews (Type 2 crews) may come from any of the member agencies. These crews may be employed against any federal fire regardless of which agency has primary responsibility for land management where the fire is located. See Annex A.

c. Department of Defense (DOD) Memorandums.

(1) The Departments of Agriculture, Interior, and Defense have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which permits NIFC to request DOD assistance when all other resources are exhausted.

(2) The NIFC and the Department of the Army (DA), as the DOD Executive Agent, have entered into a MOU, also contained in the NIFC Mobilization Guide, which establishes guidelines for the utilization of DOD helicopter assets and crew selection in support of NIFC.

d. The MOUs along with DOD Directive 3025.1 and DOD Manual 3025.1M provide the authority and guidance for Fifth Army to execute NIFC requested DOD support.

1-2. HISTORICAL MILITARY EMPLOYMENTS. The DOD support to wildland firefighting operations has included U.S. Army and U.S. Marine Corps task forces (TF) plus aviation capability (helicopters). Major deployments have been:

a. 1988. Four TFs in support of the Yellowstone fires and two TFs for the Lewis and Clark National Forest. There was also a sizable aviation package provided to the Yellowstone fires.

b. 1989. Four TFs were deployed with two going to Oregon and two going to Idaho.

c. 1990. Three TFs were deployed and completed their support missions approximately the same time that Operation Desert Shield began.

d. 1994. This proved to be a record-breaking year with seven TFs deploying for firefighting. There were also several general aviation (UH-60) companies and two CH-47 companies used for firefighting support.

e. 1996. Two TFs were activated during the year. The first TF (Army) was initially deployed to northern California and then moved to Oregon and was employed at two sites within that state, fighting a total of three separate fires. The second TF (Marines) was deployed to Oregon.

f. 2000. Six TFs (four Army, two Marine) were activated during the year. The first, second, and sixth TFs were deployed in support of fires in Idaho. The third, fourth, and fifth TF's were deployed to Western Montana.

g. 2001. One TF (Army) from Ft Lewis, WA was activated during the year. The battalion deployed to assist in fire suppression efforts in central Washington.

Section B
MISSION STATEMENT

1-3. MISSION. Support NIFC in wildland fire suppression efforts with DOD resources.

Section C EXECUTION

1-4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. Headquarters, Fifth Army, Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3, Operations is the proponent headquarters for wildland fire fighting and the regional planning agent (RPA) coordinating DOD resources to NIFC through U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) and Joint Forces Command (JFCOM).

b. A Defense Liaison Officer (DLO) is designated as the DOD single point of contact (POC) at NIFC, reporting directly to the G-3, Opns, Fifth Army. The DLO and supporting staff, the Defense Liaison Element (DLE), deploys to NIFC in Boise, Idaho to directly coordinate military support. All deployed TFs report to the DLO through a Fifth Army Liaison Officer (LNO) attached to the TF. The DLO provides a consolidated Situation Report (SITREP) for all TFs to Fifth Army on a daily basis.

c. Requests for military support from NIFC are validated by the DLO, forwarded to Director of Military Support (DOMS) with a copy to Fifth Army, for resourcing. Upon receiving the validated request for DOD assistance, FORSCOM/JFCOM will notify the appropriate headquarters and installation of the unit tasked to provide the capability or function requested. Military resources generally fall into three basic categories:

(1) Firefighting TFs. A firefighting TF will go through a process of initial training, deployment from home station, additional training at the fire incident site, firefighting duties, and redeployment normally totaling a period of 30 days.

(2) Aviation Support. Aviation support may include troop lift, heavy lift, sling load, aeromedical evacuation (MEDEVAC), and reconnaissance. There may be special training requirements for aviation crews prior to employment, depending upon the mission.

(3) Logistical Support. The CSS augmentation normally provides NIFC services such as: catering, bath services, shower facilities, etc.

1.5 THE DLO. The DLO is the designated on-scene, single POC for DOD support at NIFC. The DLO validates all NIFC requests for military support and passes them to DOMS for resolution. The DLO is also responsible for coordinating requests from deployed forces with Base Support Installations (BSIs) or the Fifth Army Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The DLO is the first POC for all DOD deployed firefighting forces. The DLO does not exercise Operational Control (OPCON) of any deployed forces. The DLO is nominated by the Fifth Army and appointed by HQ, FORSCOM.

a. The Senior Army Advisor (SRAA) to the Idaho National Guard is the predesignated DLO. The DLO will maintain liaison with the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC), with increasing frequency as the as Preparedness Levels (PLs) escalate.

b. The Commander, 4th Brigade, 91st Division (TS), Fort Lewis, Washington provides the DLE and supporting staff of the DLO. The DLO will determine the size and composition of the DLE.

c. When NIFC moves to PL III (see annex G), the Commander, 4th Brigade, 91st Division (TS) will maintain daily liaison with NIFC, and upon receiving activation orders will deploy an advance party to assist the DLO.

d. Once NIFC advances to PL IV, if requested by NIFC, the DLO and DLE will be officially activated and deploy to the NICC within NIFC in Boise, Idaho. Upon arrival at NIFC, the DLO becomes the first POC for all deployed DOD elements, to include Fifth Army LNOs co-located with TFs.

1-6. THE BATTALION LNO. The Fifth Army LNO is the first line of coordination between the mobilized TF, the Incident Commander (IC) and the DLO. This LNO is an addition to the Battalion Military Liaison (BNML) provided by the Incident Commander (IC). The LNO is responsible for coordinating and validating all life support, transportation, and operational requirements for the battalion. The LNOs are OPCON to Fifth Army and report directly to the DLO. The LNO Team (one Officer, one Noncommissioned Officer (NCO)) is normally provided by 4th Brigade, 91st Division.

a. The LNO Team conducts an initial recon of the proposed incident site. Links-up with the IC to get the most up to date information to forward to the Battalion Commander (Incident Action Plan (IAP), area map and information packet, if available).

The LNO NCO then links up with TF at home station for an information brief (digital photos and handouts) of the base camp.

b. The LNO Officer in Charge (OIC) coordinates Airhead Operations (facilitates IC and Battalion Commander link up, Public Affairs Office (PAO), transportation, pax flow, Class I support) for both deployment and redeployment of TF.

c. The LNO OIC finalizes all logistics and operational requirements for incoming battalions: caterer, showers, laundry, Army/Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES), transportation, Base Camp integration, mail support, aviation, etc. Whenever possible, the LNO will ensure the TF is co-located with the Forest Service Base Camp.

d. The LNO Team is responsible for reporting daily SITREP requirements and Commander's Critical Information Requirements (CCIRs) to the DLO. That information is included in the SITREP, which is forwarded to Fifth Army.

1-7. FIREFIGHTING TASK FORCE. A firefighting TF is a force of 500 personnel (Army or Marines), organized into 25 teams of 20 firefighters each. There is an additional command and control (C2) staff plus support elements totaling approximately 50 personnel for a total of 550 personnel in a TF.

a. The use of military firefighters is accomplished in phases.

(1) Phase 1. Home station preparation for deployment and conduct of firefighter training.

(2) Phase 2. Deployment to the fire incident site.

(3) Phase 3. Hands-on training on a cold, then hot, fireline.

(4) Phase 4. Employment as firefighters. Assignments normally progress in difficulty as team skills are developed.

(5) Phase 5. Stand down and redeployment.

b. The C2 element is comprised of a commander and selected staff. A LNO will be provided to the firefighting TF by Fifth Army to assist with coordination between the TF, the IC, and the DLO.

c. C2 Vehicles. The receiving IC as coordinated through the NIFC will provide the C2 vehicles. The C2 vehicles are procured from a variety of sources; leased commercial vehicles, a supporting state Army National Guard (ARNG) or from the deploying unit/installation. NIFC determines the composition of C2 vehicle requirements.

d. Medical Element. This includes:

- (1) TF Surgeon (Medical Corps Officer).
- (2) Division Medical Operations Center.
- (3) Battalion level Aid Station.
- (4) One aidman per firefighting crew.
- (5) Ground ambulance.

(6) If requested by NIFC, a MEDEVAC element will be assigned to each firefighting task force deployed and will normally be from the TF's home installation.

e. Public Affairs Detachment (PAD). The deployed unit or its home station installation will provide a PAD. See Chapter 5.

f. NIFC Cadre. A cadre of experienced NIFC firefighting personnel deploy to train with and accompany each deploying TF. The TF commander's counterpart is the IC's Battalion Military Liaison Officer (BNML). This is in addition to the Fifth Army LNO. Military Crew Advisors (MCAD) are assigned to work with each Company Commander and crew. This cadre provides the TF with interface to the IC and his staff, imparts technical expertise, and ensures safe conduct of operations.

g. Fifth Army Cadre/Briefing Team – This team consists of staff representatives from G-3 Opns, G-3 Tng (AV), G-4 Log, G-6 RM and PAO. O/O, this team deploys to the installation to provide assistance and guidance to the installation staff and deploying Bn.

- h. Training. See Chapter 1, Section E, paragraphs 1-12 and 1-13.
- i. Deployment timetable and typical firefighting schedule. See Chapter 1, Section F.
- j. Pre-Deployment Coordination. Points of contact from the Fifth Army staff (G-3 OPS, G-3 TNG (AV), G-4, G-6) and NIFC counterparts will conduct pre-deployment briefings and work pre-deployment coordination issues for deploying units. These briefings/coordination are conducted at the deploying unit's home station. These briefings will familiarize the unit with the duties, responsibilities and procedures associated with wildland firefighting. It is imperative that key Bn personnel from deploying units attend predeployment coordination meetings. Fifth Army will coordinate this meeting with the chain of command.

1-8. AVIATION SUPPORT.

a. Medical Evacuation Aircraft (MEDEVAC)

(1) The IC (NIFC) maintains sufficient rotary wing helicopters at each incident site to satisfy mission requirements without military augmentation. As a rule, only those military aircraft necessary to meet specific NIFC support requests will be deployed. To satisfy military requirements, NIFC will fund the deployment of **one** military medical evacuation aircraft (MEDEVAC) with sufficient crews to maintain 24-hour coverage for each battalion deployed.

(2) If additional MEDEVAC is desired, or if the deployed commander desires a command and control aircraft, those aircraft **must** be funded by the military. Initially, NIFC will only allocate funding for **one MEDEVAC and it's associated crews**. Should civilian aviation resources become depleted, NIFC may then request additional support from the military IAW provisions of chapter 70 of the NIFC Military Use Handbook. These orders must specifically identify the intended missions such as personnel transport, internal & external cargo transport, medevac command/control, etc. and be accompanied by estimations of flight hours per day, pounds of cargo per day, number of passengers to transport per day, etc.

(3) Should additional aviation support be requested by NIFC, these units will be assigned to and report to either the Incident or Area Command organization. These units will **not** be assigned as part of or in

direct support to the military ground battalion task force. Once military aviation assets have been assigned to the incident, and the approved mission designations have been identified, there will be no delineation in the use of military or civilian aircraft. The most suitable aircraft for a mission shall be used, regardless of ownership. Additional information on the mobilization of military aircraft may be found in paragraph 70.3 of the NIFC Military Use Handbook. This site may be accessed online at <http://www.nifc.gov/news/militaryuse2001.pdf>

(4) Crew Selection. Aviation crews must meet the requirements outlined in Appendix 2 of Annex E or other MOUs as applicable. Appendix 2 of Annex E is the MOU between NIFC and the DA outlining the pilot in command and training requirements which govern the use of DOD aircraft in support of NIFC operations.

(5) Environment. Mission environment is a critical planning consideration. Units can expect extremes in weather (rain, heat, snow) and temperature (high, low) as operations may range from mid-summer to early fall. Flying at high elevations is also common and aircraft performance planning is critical in many operations. Aircraft with limited performance capability at high altitudes should not be deployed where this type of environment is expected. Units may also be required to operate Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) in smoke. Aviators supporting firefighting operations have experienced inadvertent IFR in smoke.

(6) Logistics. Logistics planning for aviation assets are developed on a worst case scenario and consider both weather extremes and support available at the fire site. Common logistic support is discussed later in this handbook. Aviation unique logistics support will be dependent on the location of aviation assets (fixed base or field site) and the capabilities of the civilian aviation logistics support package supporting the particular fire incident. Aviation units should plan on deploying with the capability for self-sustainment including: Aviation Intermediate Maintenance/Aviation Unit Maintenance, refueling, and other capabilities. The unit will coordinate logistic support requirements with IC and the fire incident logistics personnel. When coordination reveals that specific civilian support is available, that support capability may be dropped from the deployment package.

(7) Deployment. Normally, aviation units can expect to self-deploy directly to the mission area. Weight limit for personnel should not exceed 300 pounds per individual including individual equipment (See

Annex D). Daily deployment progress reports will be provided to the DLO. The DLO will forward deployment progress reports to the Fifth Army EOC.

(8) Aviation Support Command Representative. The Fifth Army G-3, Tng (AV) will identify a representative to address critical aviation issues, i.e., repair parts, air-worthiness, release, etc.

(9) C2. Aviation assets supporting an incident are managed by the IC Air Operations Manager and allocated by mission requirements.

b. Employment.

(1) Safety. Safety is paramount and will not be compromised. The Pilot In Charge (PIC) never relinquishes responsibility for conducting a mission analysis to determine risk levels and base mission execution on that assessed risk.

(2) Crew Rest and Rotation. Aviation support may be required for several weeks or the duration of the TFs deployment. Units should plan for crew rest and rotation as required. If not supportable with organic assets, rotation requirements should be identified through the DLO to Fifth Army for resolution when initially tasked.

(3) Missions. Missions are received from the IC or his operations staff. Anticipated missions and environments have already been addressed. Operations can be expected from both fixed base and field sites and include confined areas, slopes, and pinnacles. The senior military aviation officer or aircraft commander will resolve any operational/safety issues.

(4) Reports. Aviation units/elements are required to provide daily input to the TF SITREP for forwarding to the DLO.

c. Redeployment.

(1) Release. Release of aviation units is based on the assessment of the IC, the supported TF Commander, and the senior military aviation officer. The NICC and DLO forward their recommendation to NIFC for evaluation. If NIFC concurs with the release of aviation units, the TF commander notifies the DLO upon termination of all aviation operations for

the support tasking. The DLO notifies the Fifth Army EOC and the DLO will coordinate for release and transportation to home station for the unit.

(2) Movement Support. Aviation units can expect to redeploy to home station by organic aircraft/vehicles. Although a unit may have deployed to the fire site by Air Movement Command aircraft, redeployment priorities usually dictate redeployment as indicated above.

Section D

COMMAND AND CONTROL

1-9. COMMAND AND CONTROL. Deployed units remain under military command. The IC or his designated subordinates provide technical direction for employment only. Fifth Army assumes OPCON of units upon their arrival at the debarkation point to the fire site employment area, and releases units from OPCON upon arrival at home station. Technical direction and mission tasking of military firefighting units is accomplished through the Incident Command System (ICS).

1-10. INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

a. The ICS is a C2 system used by federal firefighting agencies to manage an emergency incident. Comparable to the military general staff system, it divides responsibility along functional lines. The ICS is easily expandable to accommodate a larger span of control and more complex operations.

b. The IC is the senior manager (commander) at the fire site. He and his staff develop and execute the IAP, the equivalent of a military Operations Order (OPORD).

c. The organization of the ICS is built around five major management activities:

(1) Command. Sets objectives and priorities, has overall responsibility at the incident or event site.

(2) Operations. Conducts tactical operations to execute the plan, develops tactical objectives, organization, and directs all resources.

(3) Planning. Develops the IAP to accomplish the objectives, collects and evaluates information, maintains resource status.

(4) Logistics. Provides support to meet incident needs, provides resources and all other services needed to support the incident.

(5) Finance/Administration. Monitors costs related to incident, provides accounting, procurement, time recording, and cost analyses.

The Incident Command System (ICS)

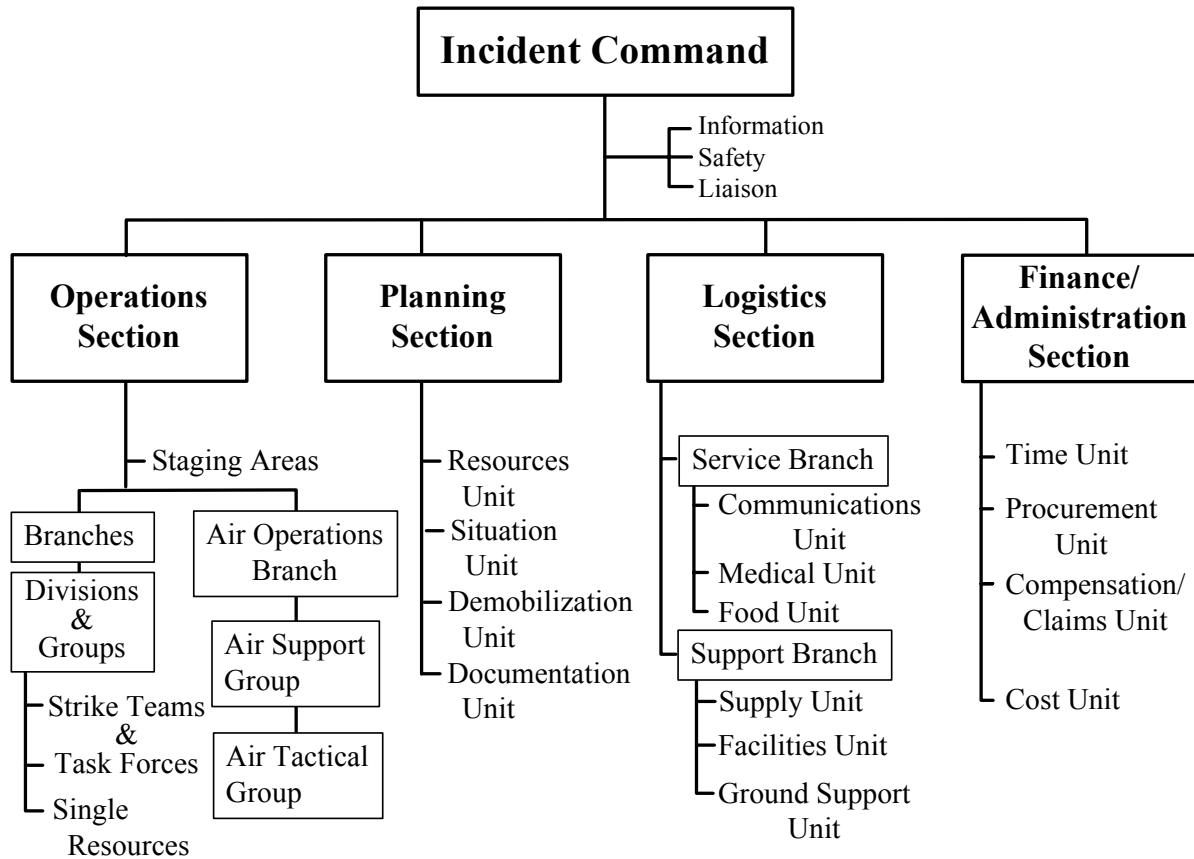


Figure 1-1

1-11. **SAFETY.** Safety is of paramount concern. Firefighting is an inherently dangerous business.

a. The Fifth Army commander specifically prohibits the consumption of alcohol by military personnel deployed within a firefighting operational area.

b. No smoke grenades, weapons or any other incendiary/pyrotechnic devices will be carried or used in the fire area.

c. Commanders will ensure that the chain of command of any deploying unit is briefed on the medical hazards associated with firefighting, especially dehydration, insect stings, burns, and smoke inhalation. No one will be allowed in a fire area without appropriate training and protective clothing.

Section E

UNIT TRAINING (FIREFIGHTING)

1-12. HOME STATION TRAINING. Units deploying to conduct firefighting operations will receive continuous training in firefighting techniques throughout their deployment. Initial training is conducted at home station by members of the NIFC training cadre and is comparable to the basic firefighting course taught by the U.S. Forest Service. This training addresses the safe use of hand tools, building firelines, fire conditions, the conduct of firefighting operations, fire safety, use of the individual fire shelter, and burnout procedures. This five-hour block of classroom instruction is conducted at company level in platoon-sized increments. Two five-hour blocks are used to train all 500 firefighters in the TF within a single day. Each classroom must be equipped with an overhead projector (viewgraph) and screen, television and VCR. Classrooms must have room-darkening capability.

1-13. ON-SITE TRAINING. Upon arrival training at the fire complex is designed to ease military personnel into firefighting.

- a. Fire crews of 20 personnel are trained on cutting firelines, sharpening hand tools, tool safety, use of bladder packs, pumps, laying and hooking up of hoses, and in some instances, chainsaw operations. A certified crew boss at a cold line, an area where the fire has already burned over, conducts this training. This actual hands-on training is designed to increase the confidence of fire crews in firefighting.

- b. Sawyers are trained on chainsaw operations at the fire site. After receiving training, sawyers are required to pass a test of their knowledge. The sawyers give the TF an increased firefighting capability.

- c. Further training is normally conducted on a hot fireline before crews are fully integrated into the daily fire action plan and employed.

Section F

DEPLOYMENT TIMETABLE AND DAILY FIREFIGHTING SCHEDULE

1-14. TYPICAL FIREFIGHTING TASK FORCE DEPLOYMENT

CHRONOLOGY. This urgent, sensitive, and dangerous mission demands that soldiers train to standard, deploy, and begin firefighting operations as quickly as possible. Certain legal restrictions exist on the use of military personnel to perform duties normally performed by civilians or civilian contractors. These considerations mandate a methodical, structured process for employing military firefighters. The NIFC evaluates the PL based on the national fire situation, crew status, and current and projected weather conditions. PLs I through III reflect routine operations from low to high threat conditions. PL IV reflects national fire crews are fully engaged, either in active operations or in necessary crew rest functions. PL V reflects the situation is beyond the capabilities of all civilian resources and is the threshold for activating military firefighters. Public law requires NIFC to declare PL V before requesting military support. Once the threat decreases, and NIFC reverts to PL IV, deployed military units may only be used until their current fire assignment is complete. Redeployment commences as soon as practicable and no further military deployments are authorized, pending a re-instatement of PL V. What follows is a typical chronology of key events for a unit deployment in military firefighting operations. Certain situations or logistical constraints may dictate changes.

a. D-minus. As NIFC determines the national fire situation warrants declaration of PL IV, NIFC begins close coordination with the DLO, Fifth Army, and DOMS. NIFC projects if, and when, an increase to PL V may occur. Warning Orders are published to all concerned elements, delineating anticipated taskings. Military units on standby for firefighting duty should finalize actions necessary to ensure all personnel are prepared for deployment (identify training classrooms and equipment, measuring personnel for boots and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), conduct final records checks, alert personnel that leaves may be cancelled, publish recall instructions, etc.). NIFC closely screens its resources to identify strike team leaders to train and deploy with the military task force. The DLO may be deployed to NIFC. Depending on the situation, this condition may exist for several days or possibly weeks.

b. D-Day. NIFC declares PL V and submits a formal request to DOMS for military support. NIFC makes arrangements to transport its briefing and training teams, along with the strike team leaders, and makes preliminary transportation coordination for unit deployment. DOMS, JFCOM, FORSCOM, and Fifth Army issue (OPORDs). The Fifth Army Briefing Team and LNO prepare to deploy to the TF installation. Prior to deployment the LNO visits the Base Camp site and Aerial Port of Debarkation (APOD). The TF is activated, assembles personnel and begins final deployment preparations (prepares flight manifests, readies classrooms, makes final arrangements for mail and casual pay in the field, if authorized, etc.)

c. D+1. The Fifth Army Cadre, NIFC Cadre (briefing team, trainers, and Military Crew Advisors (MCAD)) arrive at the TF installation to brief the TF commander and staff. The LNO team conducts recon of incident APOD and prepares to link up with the TF advance party upon their arrival.

d. D+2. The TF begins a five-hour block of classroom instruction and draws PPE from NIFC training and logistics personnel. During this time the NIFC BNML, Assistant BNML, and MCAD are aligned with their respective military counterparts. These NIFC advisors/mentors will remain with the TF throughout its deployment. If requested the aviation element may deploy to the fire incident area at this time.

e. D+3. The TF deploys to a Fire Base at a fire complex and makes initial contact with the IC and staff. The IC and staff review the fire situation with the TF commander and plan for integrating the TF into firefighting operations. Upon arrival at the fire incident, the TF becomes OPCON to Fifth Army. Telephonic contact is established with the DLE at NIFC. The TF commander begins daily SITREPs to the DLO/DLE. The DLO and Fifth Army Briefing Team return to home station or place of duty. A Fifth Army LNO deploys with the TF. The TF establishes contact with its installation rear element to confirm coordination for mail delivery, pay operations, etc.

f. D+4. The TF begins two days of field training (“Cold Line Training” followed by “Hot Line Training”) under the close supervision of the BNML and MCAD. This training is designed to progressively develop safety awareness, firefighting skills, build confidence, and enhance fire crew capabilities.

g. D+6. The TF receives its “Hot Line” mission(s) from the IC and commences firefighting operations in earnest. As TF fire crew skills increase, the IC issues daily assignments that are progressively more difficult. Some crews may be posted to isolated spike camps (remote camp, supported by the base camp). A morning briefing from the IC staff addresses the safety incident situation, weather outlook, C2, logistics, and communications issues.

h. D+Y. As the fire is brought under control, the IC projects a possible TF release date. NIFC, based on the national fire situation and projected PL, determines if the TF will be further deployed to another fire incident or redeployed to home station. Generally, the battalion will not remain on the ground longer than 30 days.

i. D+Z. Upon release by the IC and NIFC, the TF is redeployed. Transportation to home station is coordinated by NIFC, through the DLO with the installation. Upon arrival at home station, the TF is released from to Fifth Army OPCON.

SAMPLE DEPLOYMENT TIMETABLE

NIFC Day	CONUSA 5	III Corps	EVENTS
			PL III declared and may exist for several days; Warning Order issued
	D-minus		PL IV declared and may exist for several days; Alert Order issued
1	D	M-1	PL V declared and Execute Order issued
2	D+1	M	NIFC training & Fifth Army teams arrive and brief TF leadership; 30-day clock begins
3	D+2	M+1	Classroom training conducted and PPE issued
4	D+3	M+2	TF deploys to first incident and becomes OPCON to Commander, Fifth Army
5	D+4	M+3	TF conducts cold line training
6	D+5		TF completes cold line training
7	D+6		TF receives initial operational assignment
	D plus Y		Determination as to whether TF will be deployed to another fire site
< 30	D plus Z		Unit released from firefighter duties and redeploys to home station

1-15. A TYPICAL MILITARY FIREFIGHTING DAY. (Provided by Task Force Vanguard, Western Oregon, August 1996)

TYPICAL DAILY FIREFIGHTING SCHEDULE

0500	First formation
0530-0700	Breakfast
0600-0630	Incident Action Plan daily briefing for key leaders
0630-0700	Crew briefing on tasks for the day
0700-0800	Prepare for and move to fire site
0800-1800	Conduct firefighting activities with short hourly breaks
1800-1830	Return to base camp
1830-1930	Evening meal
1900-2200	Free time
2200-0500	Crew rest

The typical firefighting day for the military personnel of TF Vanguard began at their base camp with wake up at 0500 hours. Troops were quartered in either GP medium tents or shelter halves.

Immediately after wake up, personnel used the time available to conduct personal hygiene. Hot showers, shaving basins with mirrors, and porta-potties were available at the base camp.

Breakfast was served from 0530-0700 by USFS contracted caterers and sack lunches picked up. These sack lunches were carried by the firefighters to the fireline. Personnel boarded buses or Oregon National Guard 2-1/2-ton trucks at the base camp at 0730 and were transported as close as possible to the fire. Buses/trucks remained at a drop point parking area while the military firefighters walked to the fire line.

Military firefighters generally worked in twenty-man teams under a non-commissioned officer (NCO) and a USFS crew boss. The crew boss led the team to the fireline, advised the NCO on firefighting operations, and was the primary safety supervisor. The NCO remained in charge of leading the military firefighters.

Once on the fireline, firefighters were faced with fighting fires under varied conditions. Steep, rugged terrain, intense

heat, smoke, high winds, rolling rocks dislodged by other firefighters, and stinging insects were just some of the obstacles faced by military firefighters.

During the day, firefighters were commonly given 10-15 minute breaks per hour to rest and fill up their canteens. Each military firefighter carried two canteens of water; refills were made from five-gallon cube packs that were transported to drop points by support vehicles and then carried to the firelines by members of the fire team.

Firefighters typically remained on the fireline until 1800 hours, walked out to a pick-up point and rode back to their base camp. Once back at the base camps, firefighters could utilize the services provided by the USFS. Fruit, candy, soda, and other snacks were available 24-hours a day. A contracted catered evening meal was generally served around 1900 hours. Personnel were usually bedded down by 2200 hours each night.

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Chapter 2 ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

Section A PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

2-1. GENERAL. Units deploying to a firefighting operation must plan for complete personnel support for an extended period. Although services provided by NIFC at the fire site are excellent, health and welfare considerations must be addressed in the same way as a normal extended exercise deployment.

2-2. PERSONNEL ACCOUNTABILITY.

a. Reporting Procedures. Reliable and accurate procedures must be in effect for reporting and tracking all firefighting personnel. Personnel information will be submitted on a daily basis by all DOD elements to the DLO and forwarded to the Fifth Army EOC as part of the daily SITREP (see Annex F). Injuries will be reported immediately by the most expeditious manner. The status of injuries will be tracked until the soldiers are returned to duty or evacuated from the fire incident site to home station.

b. Red Cross. Thorough dissemination must be made to units regarding instructions for processing all Red Cross notifications and approval of emergency leaves. Close coordination must be maintained with the Red Cross for emergency leaves and funds for service members, if needed.

2-3. PERSONNEL SUPPORT.

a. Chaplain Support. Units must deploy with a chaplain. Units should deploy with organic chaplains when available. Units who do not have organic chaplain support must rely on home station installation support.

b. Mail Service. Delivery of mail in the field is the responsibility of the home installation. The U.S. Forest Service will provide a unit mailing address for deployed units. Units must coordinate mail pick up.

c. Military Pay. It is the responsibility of the home installation to ensure military pay support is provided to deployed forces.

Section B MEDICAL SUPPORT

2-4. REFERENCES.

- a. AR 40-3, Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Care, 15 Feb 85.
- b. AR 40-5, Preventive Medicine, 30 Aug 86.
- c. AR 500-4, Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic (MAST), 29 May 87.
- d. MEDCOM Reg 40-21, Health Service Support Areas, 2 Oct 94.
- e. FORSCOM Medical Support to Civil Authorities Plan, Volume IV, FORSCOM Domestic Emergency Planning System (DEPS).

2-5. GENERAL. All regulations and unit SOPs for providing medical support remain in effect. The following are minimum requirements, key points, and information concerning supporting facilities.

2-6. MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.

- a. Each deployed TF will designate a senior AMMEDD branch officer officer to serve as the TF Surgeon. The TF Surgeon will deploy with a Division Medical Operations Center (DMOC) element to support his ability to coordinate medical coverage of the TF. Each battalion-sized force will deploy with a battalion aid station.
- b. Each multi-battalion TF will deploy with a medical support package tailored to the requirements of that force.
- c. If requested by NIFC, a MEDEVAC support package will deploy to support designated IC.
- d. Each deployed military firefighting crew will have a combat lifesaver assigned.
- e. The TF commander will establish an evacuation policy based upon the TF Surgeon's recommendation. This policy is routinely 72 hours for treatment; however, the TF policy may be adjusted based on the mission and operating conditions.

f. The TF Surgeon will develop and recommend procedures for carrying and using bee sting kits. These procedures will address who is authorized to use the kits and verification of allergic respiratory response prior to kit use.

g. Preventive medicine (PM) support will be provided in accordance with (IAW) AR 40-5.

h. Patient status will be reported as a subsection in the PERSONNEL portion of the TF SITREP to the DLO, and included in the DLOs SITREP to Fifth Army. The TF Surgeon will report the following as a minimum:

(1) Number of patients (military/civilian) treated on an outpatient basis.

(2) Number of patients (military/civilian) treated on an inpatient basis.

(3) Number of patients evacuated out of the area of operations, further broken down into patients evacuated to military and civilian Medical Treatment Facilities (MTF) by name, rank, and diagnosis, to include availability for duty.

2-7. POLICY.

a. Level I (First Echelon-self/buddy aid) and Level II (Second Echelon - clearing station) care is the responsibility of the organic task force aid station or equivalent.

b. Level III and IV (Third and Fourth Echelon - MTF) definitive health care support of TF elements will be provided under the supervision of Medical Command (MEDCOM) or its Regional Medical Command(RMC) IAW AR 40-3 and MEDCOM Reg 40-21.

c. Patients requiring Level III or IV care should be evacuated to the nearest military MTF. Civilian MTFs may be used when required. Military patients presented for treatment at civilian MTFs will be identified by full name and the hospital administration will be advised of the requirement to notify and coordinate with the nearest military MTF. Local integration of procedures will be accomplished for the control and administration of military personnel admitted to civilian MTF IAW AR 40-3.

d. Civilian employees of the federal government, paid from appropriated funds are authorized care in a MTF for injury or disease that is the proximate result of their employment. Military medical elements may treat other civilian personnel in emergency circumstances when life, limb, or sight may be lost, or to prevent undue suffering. Transfer civilian personnel to the civilian health care system as soon as their condition permits. Follow-up care should be referred to civilian sources.

e. Should blood be required during an emergency, the nearest civilian or military MTF may be used as a source, if required.

2-8. RMC AND MEDICAL MATERIEL LISTS. Annex B lists all DOD MTFs in the Fifth Army area of responsibility (AOR) with a contact number. It also includes a listing of high use Class VIII items and controlled items, which should be carried by the TF medical element.

Section C

LEGAL

2-9. REFERENCES.

- a. DODD 3025.1, Military Support to Civil Authorities.
- b. DODD 3025.15, Military Assistance to Civil Authority.
- c. DOD 4515.13R, Air Transportation Eligibility, November 1994
- c. Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121, et seq.
- d. Economy Act, 31 U.S.C. 1535.
- e. Posse Comitatus Act, 18 U.S.C. 1108.
- f. Uniform Code of Military Justice and Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, (2000 Edition).
- g. AR 27-1, Legal Assistance, 21 Feb 96.
- h. AR 27-10, Military Justice, 20 Aug 99.
- i. AR 27-20, Claims, 31 Dec 97.
- j. AR 95-1, Flight Regulations, 15 Sep 88.
- k. AR 190-40, Serious Incident Report, 14 Aug 85.
- l. AR 360-5, Public Information, 31 May 89.
- m. DA Pam 27-162, Claims Procedures, 1 Apr 98.

2-10. PURPOSE. The purpose of this appendix is to provide a sample legal annex for Fifth Army; Army and Marine Corps Battalion commanders; and TF commanders, who may modify and incorporate it into their wildland firefighting operation or execution orders. It also prescribes policy and provides guidance for legal services to military forces conducting wildland firefighting operations.

2-11. LEGAL ADVISORS. The designation of a legal advisor to each battalion or greater size unit is reserved to the commander exercising general court-martial jurisdiction (GCMCA) over the Army or Marine Corps unit designated to conduct wildland firefighting operations. If no legal advisor is designated, the regularly servicing Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) Office for each unit must continue to provide and coordinate legal support for its unit. When appropriate, legal advisors will deploy with their units and will advise commanders and staffs on legal issues affecting military plans and operations. They will also ensure that all assigned or attached personnel comply with both national law and policy and applicable DOD and service regulations. Commanders will ensure that all legal issues that arise during the operation are coordinated with their legal advisor and, as needed, with the Fifth Army Office of the SJA (OSJA) at DSN: 471-1515/1226, or commercial: (210) 221-1515/1226, and the FORSCOM OSJA at DSN: 367-2921/2518 or commercial: (404) 464-2921/2518.

2-12. TASKS OF LEGAL ADVISORS.

a. Military Justice.

(1) Courts-martial jurisdiction. Commanders who exercise general, special, or summary courts-martial jurisdiction over their units before deployment, will continue to exercise the same jurisdiction over their units, except as modified by operation plans and orders. A report of all incidents that might be the basis for court-martial charges will be forwarded through the Fifth Army OSJA to the FORSCOM SJA office.

(2) Non-judicial punishment under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

(a) Authority to impose punishment under Article 15, UCMJ, will remain along normal command lines.

(b) Any previous withholding of Article 15, UCMJ, authority by a commander exercising GCMCA over a unit participating in the wildland firefighting operation, will continue to be valid, except as modified by operation plans or orders.

(c) Commanders do not have any UCMJ authority over civilians and employees of state and federal agencies. If any criminal misconduct arises that pertains to such individuals, commanders will forward factual information concerning the misconduct to a local, state, or federal law enforcement agency, as appropriate.

(d) Commanders will cooperate with local authorities should any military personnel become involved in a local criminal incident, and immediately contact their legal advisor.

b. Claims. Claims for and against the United States, which arise from the official activities of military personnel, will be processed IAW applicable service claims regulations (e.g. AR 27-20 for the Army). Commanders will investigate all incidents that may generate a claim by a local civilian and forward the report to the installation having claims authority over the site of the incident and their servicing SJA office. Claims officers will comply with the provisions of appropriate service regulations when investigating claims.

c. Legal Assistance. Legal assistance should be provided in advance of deployment. Matters requiring legal assistance that arise during the course of the wildland firefighting operations will be referred to the unit's legal advisor or the unit's servicing SJA office.

d. Contract Law.

(1) Commanders will acquire most goods and services in the area of operation through normal supply channels or IAW established contracting procedures. Only contracting officers may enter into and sign contracts on behalf of the U.S. Government. Only those persons appointed ordering officers by the competent authority may obligate funds under contracts. Unauthorized contracting is prohibited.

(2) The DCSLOG, Fifth Army, will prescribe the contracting procedures to obtain protective equipment that cannot be provided by the Defense Supply Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

e. Administrative Law. Military aviation transportation assets may be provided to civilian personnel and agencies under certain conditions. AR 95-1, paragraph 3-12(a)(4) authorizes military transportation for, “Employees of other U.S. Government agencies and (civilian) technical advisors to DOD component authorities when traveling on official business for DOD.” The key factors in the applicability of this provision are the “employee” and “official business” statuses. AR 360-5, Chapter 5, provides for news media representatives and civic leaders to fly locally in the interest of the DA or the DOD, provided that the responsible commander authorizes the support and each individual signs a hold harmless agreement (see Annex C). DOD 4515.13-R (Nov 1994) is the primary regulatory authority governing other categories of eligible civilian passengers. Chapter 2-B, does not authorize employees of nonprofit service organizations (such as the Red Cross) and non-appropriated fund (NAF) employees to use government transportation within the Continental United States (CONUS). State National Guard officials, including State governors, lieutenant governors, adjutants general, and assistant adjutants general, may be entitled to military air (MilAir) travel, “when travel is for official duty connected with National Guard activities.” Chapter 5 covers requests from local, state, or federal agencies for military aero-medical helicopters in order to evacuate civilians when there is an emergency situation involving immediate threat to life, limb, or sight, and no other evacuation means is available or adequate.

f. Operational Law. The Posse Comitatus Act, 18 U.S.C. 1385, is applicable to all active duty (AD) military personnel participating in a wildland firefighting operation. AD military personnel will not provide direct assistance to federal, state, or local law enforcement authorities, such as search, seizure, arrests, surveillance, and interrogations. Local, state, or federal law enforcement officials or the State National Guard acting in a Title 32 status will handle all police-like functions.

(1) Private/Public Property: Commanders will not provide security to any civilians, civilian agencies, or their property. Neither private nor public property may be taken by military personnel as souvenirs.

(2) AD military personnel may participate in a law enforcement role if the primary purpose of the activity is military in nature, such as manning a traffic control point in order to keep a military supply route open, or in an emergency situation where action is performed to avoid possible loss of life, to prevent excessive suffering, or to avoid damage to federal property.

2-13. REQUIRED REPORTS.

a. Serious Incidents Reports (SIRs). Commanders will promptly investigate all serious incidents (AR 190-40 and FORSCOM Supplement 1 to AR 190-40), including serious injury to a soldier, and report them immediately to their higher headquarters and to the Fifth Army EOC/SDO at DSN: 471-2401/2955, COMM: 210-221-2401/2955, FAX: X1123.

b. Claims. Commanders will promptly investigate all property damage caused by TF personnel to civilian personnel, personal and real property, and report them to their unit legal advisor.

Section D LOGISTICS

2-14. PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS.

a. Equipment and Supplies for Deployment. Forces will be equipped at home station with selected organizational clothing and individual issue equipment (OCIE) and will bring items that are military service component unique or are beyond the capability of the IC to provide. A listing of unit equipment recommended for deployment is at Annex D. Each military firefighter will be issued one pair of the standard U.S. Army combat boot prior to departing his/her home station. For the boot order, the Bn will forward a priority request to the installation. NIFC will reimburse DOD for the cost of these boots. Unless otherwise provided for by Commander, FORSCOM, soldiers may retain these issued boots upon completion of their wildland firefighting mission. Do not to take extra equipment which complicates logistics and contributes to unnecessary costs.

b. Items not to deploy. The following items will not be deployed into the fire operations area for reasons of safety or physical security.

Kevlar Helmets	Pyrotechnics
Jungle Boots	Flammables
Protective Masks	Weapons of Any Kind
Knives With Blades over 3 Inches Long	Any Classified Equipment or Materials

c. Primary Source of Logistical Support. The IC has overall responsibility for logistical support. The fire base camp will be the primary source of required supplies, services, and equipment.

2-15. NIFC ISSUED EQUIPMENT. Annex D.

2-16. MAPS. The IC will provide maps.

2-17. SUPPORT AGREEMENTS. The provisions of existing interservice, intraservice and interdepartmental/agency support agreements will apply IAW:

- a. DOD 4000.19M, Defense Retail Interservice Support Manual.

b. AR 5-16, Army Supplement to Defense Regional Interservice Support Record, dated 21 August 1985.

c. AR 5-9, Intraservice Support Installation Area Coordination, dated 1 March 1984.

2-18. CONTRACTED SUPPORT. The supported IC contracts for all services required at the fire sites. Contracted agreements must meet the mission requirements of the TF. Civilian sources of support and funds will be used to the maximum extent available.

Section E SUPPLY

2-19. CLASS I, (SUBSISTENCE).

a. The IC provides all Class I support through commercial contract at no expense to the soldier/marine.

b. Deploying units will plan for meals during deployment. The IC will provide Class I support through redeployment.

2-20. CLASS II, (CLOTHING AND INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT). Specific information on OCIE requirements is at Annex D. These items may be replaced or exchanged based on established policies for fair wear and tear.

2-21. CLASS III, (POL). The IC provides JP-8 multi-fuel, gasoline, and diesel through commercial contract sources at the fire area along with some common type Class III package products. Units should deploy with a 30-day supply of military service-unique packaged products to support military equipment.

2-22. CLASS IV, (CONSTRUCTION ITEMS). Normally there are no requirements for this type of materiel. Requirements that develop during firefighting operations should be requested through the IC's staff.

2-23. CLASS V, (AMMUNITION). Ammunition, pyrotechnics, and incendiary devices will not be deployed into the operations area.

2-24. CLASS VI, (PERSONAL DEMAND ITEMS). All personnel should deploy with a minimum of 30 days of personal items. A snack concession is normally provided at or near the fire camp. In addition, AAFES will establish a limited PX facility to provide personal and convenience items. Fifth Army ODCSLOG will assist the TF in coordinating this support prior to deployment.

2-25. CLASS VII, (MAJOR END ITEMS). Units will deploy with minimum essential MTOE and TDA equipment necessary for C2 purposes. Minimum recommendations are shown in Annex D.

The IC provides all ground transportation for firefighting crews. As depicted below, the incident commander through the State Emergency Operations System initiates requests for National Guard support.

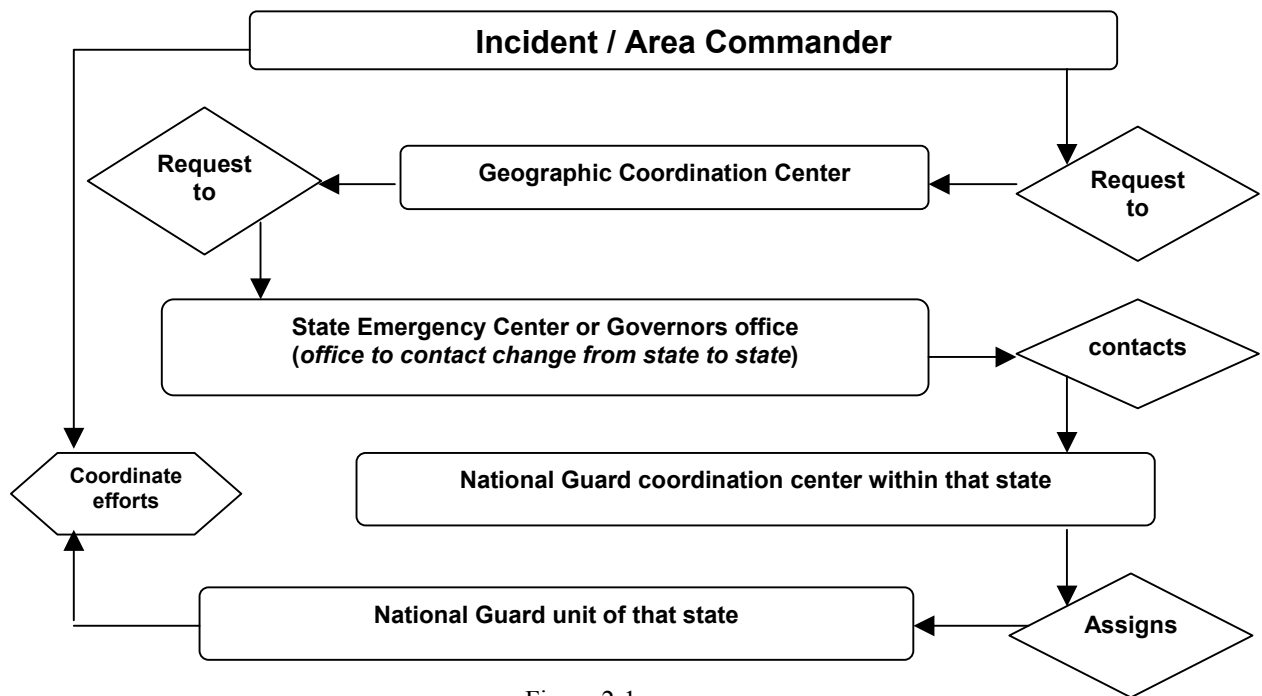


Figure 2-1

2-26. CLASS VIII, (MEDICAL MATERIEL). All medical units should plan to deploy with 30 days of Class VIII. Medical elements should maintain an 8-day supply of critical class VIII items. A list of high use Class VIII items is at Annex B. Resupply will be IAW Division Medical Supply Office (DMSO) SOP. The Class VIII requisitions should be consolidated at the TF level before forwarding to the supporting DMSO.

2-27. CLASS IX, (REPAIR PARTS). When transportation is provided by IC, there is minimal requirement for CLASS IX.

2-28. CLASS X, (MATERIALS FOR NON-MILITARY PROGRAMS). Not applicable.

Section F SERVICES

2-29. **BILLETING.** Personnel should deploy with shelter halves or individual tentage, unless individual tentage is NIFC provided. Battalions also need to deploy with Battalion TOC and Battalion Aide Station tentage. The IC will provide administrative tentage, tent heaters and lights.

2-30. **FOOD SERVICE.** The IC provides contract meals to personnel in the firefighting area of operations. This includes ice, water, fruit, and non-carbonated drinks. If military food service support and Class I support is required for emergency purposes, it will be resolved during pre-deployment coordination meetings. The IC is responsible for providing Class I support from point of debarkation and point of embarkation. Close coordination must be made with the IC for feeding during movement to the fire area. Normally a sack lunch will be provided to all PAX as they arrive at the APOD, with a hot meal upon arrival at the base camp.

2-31. **LAUNDRY.** Laundry services are provided by facilities contracted by the IC. A 48-hour turn-around time is normal. Units need to carry a substantial amount of wire tags for identification of individual laundry.

2-32. **BATH AND LATRINE.** The IC normally provides commercial contract bath and latrine facilities in the fire area. If these cannot be provided, any available military facilities should be used. If military or government facilities are not available, the IC's staff normally arranges for high schools, armories, or recreational facilities.

2-33. **MAINTENANCE.** When equipment is deployed, individual military operators are responsible for performing Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS).

2-34. **TRANSPORTATION.** The deploying unit's installation will coordinate with NIFC and the DLO for movement from home station to the APOD. The NIFC Incident staff will coordinate transportation from the APOD to the Base Camp. Redeployment is coordinated between NIFC, DLO, Fifth Army, FC/JFCOM and U.S.TRANSCOM.

Chapter 3 COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTING

Section A COMMUNICATIONS

3-1. OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS. All communications required for fire suppression operations C2 will be provided by the IC. Strike team leaders and crew bosses who direct crews at the fire scene will be equipped with handheld radios for communication among teams, with the chain of command and IC staff.

3-2. TELEPHONE SERVICE. Commercial telephone service arranged by the IC will be provided to each TF. In addition to local access, these telephone lines are used for official communications with the DLO, the unit's headquarters, and home station. Additionally, these lines may be used for facsimile (FAX) or data transmission. Units may deploy with TACSAT capability.

3-3. ORGANIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT. Organic tactical communications should not be deployed except for TACSAT connectivity back to home station.

3-4. TOLL TELEPHONE CALLS. Upon receipt of the mission order, records of all toll telephone calls associated with firefighting will be maintained through mission completion and redeployment. These records will be required when requesting NIFC reimbursement.

3-5. COMMUNICATIONS STATUS REPORTING. Units will immediately notify the DLO as communications are established and as changes in capabilities occur.

Section B REPORTS

3-6. SCOPE. Reports will cover the activities of all DOD forces assigned, attached, or OPCON to Fifth Army.

3-7. FIFTH ARMY CCIR's INCLUDE:

1. Listed below is the Commanders Critical Reporting Requirements (CCIR), for Wildland Firefighting (WFF) operations:

- a. INCIDENT RESULTING IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH OF A SOLDIER.
- b. INCIDENT LIKELY TO GENERATE HIGH MEDIA INTEREST.
- c. INCIDENT/ACCIDENT INVOLVING GSS-TF UNIT AIRCRAFT.
- d. LOSS OR DESTRUCTION OF SENSITIVE OR MAJOR END ITEMS.
- e. JFCOM OR NIFC DIRECTED CHANGE OF MISSION, END OF MISSION, FORCE DEPLOYMENT, OR EXECUTE ORDER.
- f. POTUS/VPOTUS OR CABINET-LEVEL VIP VISITS TO NIFC AOR.
- g. HEALTH, MORALE OR WELFARE ISSUES THAT COULD DETRACT FROM MISSION ACCOMPLISHMENT, I.E., ILLNESSES, LACK OF FACILITIES OR ADEQUATE SANITATION.

2. The Fifth Army EOC at CMCL (210) 221-1079, 2073, or 2401 will be immediately notified of all CCIR's.

3-8. DAILY SITREP. Each deployed TF will prepare and submit a daily SITREP to the DLO. The DLO, will submit a SITREP to the Fifth Army EOC. The SITREP format at Annex E will be used. The SITREP covers the preceding 24-hrr period. The SITREP is prepared as of 1900 hours daily, and due to the DLO by 2000 hrs and to Fifth Army by 2200 hrs.

3-9. TRANSMISSION. The DLO will transmit reports to the Fifth Army EOC by the most expeditious means possible. The FAX number for reporting to the Fifth Army EOC is DSN 471-1123 or commercial 210-221-1123. Telephone is DSN 471-2401/2955 or commercial (210) 221-2401/2955.

3-10. AFTER ACTION REPORTS (AARs). The battalion TF will prepare and submit an AAR through command channels to Fifth Army within 30 days of redeployment. Format includes the following:

- a. Title. Should reflect both subject area and nature of problem.
- b. Observation. Short factual statement of problem. Include a discussion of who, what, where, when, why, and how.
- c. Lesson Learned. Statement of positive action taken or should have been taken to avoid or alleviate problem. Lesson learned is a statement of how to work around problems and which other commanders can use while a permanent solution is being established. List each lesson learned to a single problem or successful action.
- d. Recommended Action. Statement of how to permanently correct a problem and who should make correction.

Chapter 4

G-6 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

4-1. SCOPE. The Fifth Army Deputy Chief of Staff, G-6 Resource Management serves as the POC for NIFC and FORSCOM reimbursement issues.

4-2. G-6 Resource Management

a. The G-6 POC will contact NIFC resource management representatives. Establish POCs and exchange phone numbers.

b. Contact the installation/activity resource management representatives at the deployment site. Discuss billing and reimbursement procedures, and procurement approval process. Review normal types of reimbursable items such as boots, per diem, civilian overtime, etc. Review non-reimbursable items such as regular civilian pay, administrative overhead costs, etc. Keep written record of items discussed as reimbursable and non-reimbursable.

c. Attend information brief with NIFC briefing team.

d. Coordinate establishment of reimbursement accounts at the installation/activity level to recapture specific costs related to deployment.

e. Receive SF 1080 billings from installations. Validate, compile and forward them to NIFC, 3833 South Development Ave, Boise, Idaho, 83705-5354. Billings not validated will be rejected and returned to the originating installation.

4-3. INSTALLATION ACCOUNTANTS OR DIRECTOR OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (DRM) OFFICES.

a. Contact Fifth Army resource management representatives. Establish POCs and exchange phone numbers.

b. Contact unit/TF logisticians/budget personnel, Director of Contracting personnel (DOC), and Director of Logistics (DOL) personnel. Discuss procurement approval process, billing, and reimbursement procedures.

c. Review normal types of reimbursable items such as boots, per diem, civilian overtime, etc. Review non-reimbursable items such as regular civilian pay, administrative overhead costs, etc.

d. Disseminate reimbursement accounts used to recapture specific costs related to deployment to DOC, DOL, and Unit/TF personnel.

e. Compile and forward SF 1080 billings to: Deputy Chief of Staff Resource Management, ATTN: AFKB-RM-PB, Headquarters Fifth United States Army, ATTN: MAJ Kevin Keipp (DSN 471-2566/Comm 210-221-2566 or FAX 210-221-0054) 1400 East Grayson Street Ste 146, Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234-7000.

CHAPTER 5

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

5-1. GENERAL. In the event of TF activation and deployment to fight wildland fires, the following are keys to success for Public Affairs (PA) support. The trigger for active PAO approach is after DOD alerts a Bn and release of the official PA statement. Until the official release, PAO remains in a passive approach to reporting DOD support to NIFC.

5-2. DEPLOYMENT PACKAGE. The TF commander will have PA personnel and equipment as part of his deployment package to conduct the traditional PA activities (i.e., Public and Command Information and the coordination of Community Relations events), will be coordinated through Fifth Army and FORSCOM. The PA personnel may be from the supporting installation PAO or may include personnel from other installations, organizations, or services as assigned by FORSCOM or higher headquarters. The support for each TF will consist of a five-soldier Public Affairs Detachment (PAD), or five-person team to perform as a PAD. An additional 18-person Mobile PAD (M-PAD), or equivalent composition of PADs may be assigned upon activation of a third firefighting TF or should NIFC request establishment of a Media Center. Generally, the senior PA officer assigned on-scene (PAD commander or installation or other PA officer) will be the TF PAO. The next higher PA headquarters will be the DLE PAO supporting the DLO at NIFC. The TF PAO will report to the DLE PAO who will advise the DLO and report to the Fifth Army PAO who will, in turn, advise the Fifth Army EOC and FORSCOM PAO. Direct communication between PAOs is authorized with intermediate PAOs being backbriefed as soon as possible.

5-3. EARLY COORDINATION. Early coordination between the Fifth Army PAO and TF PAOs is essential. Upon notification, the TF PAO will contact Fifth Army to coordinate scope and direction of the PAO mission on the ground. This will help resolve questions, concerns, and issues early in the process. Direct coordination between PAOs at all levels, and between services, is authorized.

5-4. PAO DEPLOY WITH LEAD ELEMENTS. Plan to deploy the TF PAO, PAD commander, or a knowledgeable senior PA NCO with the lead elements of the task force. Anticipate that members of the media are likely to be at the arrival airfield.

They will want to get video, still pictures, and interviews from that lead force in order to meet their production deadlines.

Having a PA representative with the lead element will facilitate the process. It is also useful for administrative and logistical purposes as well as for coordination with other agency on-scene Fire Information Officers.

5-5. SAFETY. Ensure that all deploying PA personnel are included in pre-deployment fire training and are issued fire safety clothing. Other PA assets, such as the Combat Camera team and the Army and Air Force Hometown News Directorate, may be dispatched to the TF AOR. The TF commander is responsible for all such elements in his area and must take positive steps to provide safety training, issue safety equipment, and control their movements. The TF PAO will coordinate media representatives' visits with the TF and incident commanders and with the DLE PAO.

5-6. HOME STATION MEDIA. There will be interest by local, home station media regarding the deployment. Do not promise media representatives the opportunity to accompany troops on firefighting deployments. Seating priority aboard NIFC contracted aircraft may preclude seating for media.

5-7. FIFTH ARMY PAO. A representative of the Fifth Army PAO will be part of the Fifth Army pre-deployment coordination element that provides briefings to the TF at its home station prior to deployment. The Fifth Army PAO will deploy an individual or team to NIFC (co-located with their external affairs office) to assist the DLO, the DLE staff and the NIFC PAO. This support will ensure joint questions and problems are resolved expeditiously and will provide a spokesperson for the media on military participation in firefighting operations.

5-8. MEDIA COVERAGE DOCUMENTATION. All participants will provide copies of newspaper clippings, media releases, and videotapes of broadcast coverage of military firefighting efforts to the DLE and Fifth Army for documentation of military firefighting. Copies of media coverage will be provided by the home installation PAO, the TF PAO, the Base Support Installation PAO, and NIFC PAO.

5-9. REPORTS. The TF PAO will include a report of daily activities in the SITREP provided to the DLO. The DLE PAO will include TF PAO activity information as well as its own activities in the SITREP provided to Fifth Army.

In unusual circumstances, PAOs may make direct reports to the highest level required. Backbriefings and copies of the direct reports will be furnished to PAOs of the intermediate headquarters.

ANNEX A

FEDERAL FIREFIGHTING RESPONSIBILITIES

A-1. GENERAL. The responsibility to fight wildland fires rests with the federal agency, which administers that piece of land. This responsibility can be exercised by employing firefighters and support personnel from many agencies brought together within the framework of the ICS. Teams formed under this framework are then assigned to fires under the IC, or the area commander. The function of the federal land manager is to establish the firefighting objectives for controlling or extinguishing the fire based upon his knowledge of the local situation and policy guidance from his parent agency. The function of the IC is to achieve the objectives as determined by the federal land manager. The function of NIFC, its NICC, and its subordinate regional coordination centers is to provide centralized management and coordination of resources to gain maximum effectiveness of firefighting resources.

A-2. FEDERAL LAND MANAGERS.

a. The Departments of Interior and Agriculture have subordinate bureaus, services, and agencies with statutory responsibility to manage federal lands. Each land managing subordinate agency has developed its own chain of command to fulfill this responsibility. The basic principle adhered to during firefighting operations is that the local land manager charged with the responsibility to administer a specific piece of federal land provides the operational direction under which the fire is fought. The IC, regardless of his parent agency, will take his policy direction from the federal land manager who owns the land.

b. The NIFC is a multi-agency resourcing center with the NICC fulfilling a critical role. The NICC resources requisitions (called fire orders) for fire incidents which cannot be met locally or regionally. Once it has filled a fire order, NICC exercises no direction over incident or area commanders. The only authority it has over committed resources is to withdraw them to be applied against higher priority requirements. Under the provisions of an existing MOU, DOD, through the DLO, can provide certain kinds of resources to NIFC when those are no longer available through civilian resources. Once a DOD TF is deployed to support an IC, the NICC has no further relationship with that TF except to be able to recall it for employment on a higher priority incident.

Once deployed, the TF receives operational direction from the IC based upon policy established by the local land manager. Support requirements are passed by the TF to the IC's staff. Those requirements may or may not result in requests being filled by NIFC.

A-3. FIRE SITE COMMAND AND CONTROL. The fire crew is one of the basic firefighting elements. Fire crews can consist of a variable number of firefighters from 15 to 30, depending upon which agency directed their formation. Federal wildland firefighting crews generally consist of 20 persons. A crew boss directs a fire crew.

- a. A strike team is composed of a variable number of fire crews, directed by a strike team leader.

- b. Strike teams are controlled by the IC. As noted in the operations section of the basic handbook, the IC has a staff to assist in fulfilling the mission. The IC exercises control through the IAP which tasks the strike teams.

- c. When a group of separate fires exist in one area (called a fire complex), or when fires cross boundaries among land managing agencies, an Area Command may be formed to coordinate resourcing for the IC.

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ANNEX B MEDICAL

B-1. HIGH USE CLASS VIII ITEMS:

Ace Bandage	Lip Balm
Aspirin	Moleskin
Band-Aids	Motrin
Benadryl	Novocaine/Lidocaine Inj
Cepacol Lozenges	Pen VK
Cough Syrup	Silvadene
Cravats	Sterile Water for Irrigation
Crutches	Sudafed
Dental Floss	Sun Screen
Dental X-Ray Film	Surgical Gloves
Exam Gloves	Suture Kits
Foot Powder	Tetracycline
Insect Repellent	Tylenol
Insect Sting Emergency Kit	Tylenol #3 (Dental)
70% Isopropyl Alcohol	Visine
IV Fluids (NS, RL, D5W)	Kerlex

B-2. CONTROLLED ITEMS: Each PA/MD should initially deploy with:

Demerol Inj
Lomotil
Morphine Inj
Tylenol #3
Valium Inj

B-3. MILITARY MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES.

<u>STATE</u>	<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
ARIZONA	Bliss Army Community Hospital Fort Huachuca, Sierra Vista	(602) 538-7200 DSN 821-7200
	USAF Hospital Luke	(602) 856-7581

<u>STATE</u>	<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
	Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix	DSN 853-7581
CALIFORNIA	David Grant USAF Medical Center Travis AFB, Fairfield	(707) 423-7923/4 DSN 799-7923/4
	USAF Hospital Beale Beale AFB, Marysville	(916) 634-4831/33 DSN 368-4831/33
	USAF Hospital Mather Mather AFB, Rancho Cordova	(916) 364 3499 DSN 674-3499
	USAF Hospital Vandenberg Vandenberg AFB, Lompoc	(805) 734-8232 DSN 276-3875
	USAF Hospital Edwards Edwards AFB, Muroc	(805) 277-2662 DSN 527-4382
	Naval Hospital Camp Pendleton	(619) 725-1288 DSN 365-1502
	Naval Hospital San Diego	(619) 532-8366 DSN 522-8366
COLORADO	Evans Army Community Hospital Fort Carson, Colorado Springs	(719) 526-7001/2 DSN 691-7001/2
	USAF Academy Hospital Colorado Springs	(719) 472-5101 DSN 259-5163
	USAF Clinic Peterson Peterson AFB, Colorado Springs	(303) 591-7890 DSN 692-7890
IDAHO	USAF Hospital Mountain Home Mountain Home AFB	(208) 587-8401 DSN 857-2502
KANSAS	Irwin Army Community Hospital Fort Riley, Junction City	(913) 239-7101 DSN 586-7101

<u>STATE</u>	<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
	Munson Army Community Hospital Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth	(913) 684-6420 DSN 552-6420
	22nd Med Grp Clinic McConnell AFB, Wichita	(316) 652-5020 DSN 743-5020
LOUISIANA	Naval Medical Clinic Naval Station, New Orleans	(504) 393-2400 DSN 485-2400
	Bayne-Jones Army Community Hospital Fort Polk, Leesville	(337) 531-3368 DSN 863-3188
	2 Strategic Hospital Barksdale AFB, Shreveport	(318) 456-6163 DSN 781-6163
MISSOURI	General Leonard Wood Army Community Hospital Fort Leonard Wood	(573) 596-0456 DSN 581-0456
MONTANA	USAF Hospital Malmstrom Malmstrom AFB, Great Falls	(406) 731-2801 DSN 632-3863/4
NEVADA	USAF Hospital Nellis Nellis AFB, Las Vegas	(702) 652-1847 DSN 682-4078
NEBRASKA	Ehrling Berquist USAF Regional Hosp Offutt AFB, Omaha	(402) 294-7416 DSN 271-7416
NEW MEXICO	USAF Hospital Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque	(505) 846-5521 DSN 246-5521
	49th Medical Group Holloman AFB, Alamogordo	(505) 475-7700 DSN 867-7700
	27th Medical Group Cannon AFB, Clovis	(505) 784-4021 DSN 867-4021

<u>STATE</u>	<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
NORTH DAKOTA	USAF Hospital Grand Forks Grand Forks AFB, Grand Forks	(701) 747-6723 DSN 362-5391
	USAF Hospital Minot Minot AFB, Minot	(701) 857-1281 DSN 344-5225
OKLAHOMA	USAF Hospital Tinker AFB, Midwest City (Oklahoma City)	(405) 734-8222 DSN 884-8222
	Reynolds Army Community Hospital Fort Sill, Lawton	(405) 458-2000 DSN 866-2000
	USAF Hospital Altus AFB, Altus	(405) 481-5212 DSN 866-5212
SOUTH DAKOTA	USAF Hospital Ellsworth Ellsworth AFB, Rapid City	(605) 399-2373 DSN 675-2373
TEXAS	Naval Hospital Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi	(512) 939-2685 DSN 861-2685
	Brooke Army Medical Center Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio	(210) 221-9309 DSN 429-8125
	Wilford Hall Air Force Medical Center Lackland AFB, San Antonio	(210) 916-8125 DSN 473-7445
	William Beaumont Army Medical Center Fort Bliss, El Paso	(915) 569-2201 DSN 979-2201
	Darnall Army Community Hospital Fort Hood, Killeen	(817) 288-8001 DSN 738-8001
	96th Strategic Hospital Dyess AFB, Abilene	(915) 696-2331 DSN 461-2331
	USAF Regional Hospital Sheppard AFB, Wichita Falls	(817) 676-6195 DSN 736-6195

<u>STATE</u>	<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
UTAH	USAF Hospital Hill Hill AFB, Ogden	(801) 777-1634 DSN 458-7033
WASHINGTON	Madigan Army Medical Center Fort Lewis, Tacoma	(206) 967-7082 DSN 357-6810
	Naval Hospital Bremerton	(206) 479-6600 DSN 439-6600
	Naval Hospital, Whidbey Island Oak Harbor	(206) 257-9500 DSN 820-9500
WASHINGTON Cont'd	USAF Hospital Fairchild Fairchild AFB, Spokane	(509) 247-5573 DSN 352-5216
	USAF Clinic McChord McChord AFB, Tacoma	(206) 948-5585 DSN 976-5586/7
WYOMING	USAF Hospital Warren Francis E. Warren AFB, Cheyenne	(307) 775-2225/77 DSN 481-2045

ANNEX C LEGAL

Headquarters

(unit)

(current location, including name of state)

HOLD HARMLESS AGREEMENT

In consideration of receiving free transportation from the United States Army in the form of _____ from
(type of conveyance)

To _____,
(origin) (destination)
including such other transportation by this and any other means that may be reasonably required during this MSCA operation, commencing on or about _____,
(date)

I, _____ of _____
(print name of civilian media or civil leader) (civilian media or civil organization)
hereby agree to release and hold harmless the United States Government, including its subdivisions, officers, military personnel, agents, servants, and employees, from any and all liability for any injury or death that may result to me from the use of this transportation, whether caused by negligence or otherwise.

I understand that in transporting me, the United States Government is not acting as a common carrier for hire and does not bear the liabilities attaching to that status.

I acknowledge that I voluntarily accept such transportation and that I am under no compulsion from the United States Government to do so.

I understand that by accepting such transportation, I incur no obligation towards the United States Government except as imposed by this release.

I agree that this release not only binds myself, but also my family, heirs, assigns, administrators, and executors.

(signature of member of civilian media or civic leader)

(date)

(signature of military witness #1)

(signature of military witness #2)

(print name of witness #1)

(print name of witness #2)

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ANNEX D

ORGANIZATIONAL CLOTHING AND INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT

D-1. RECOMMENDED ITEMS. The following items of OCIE are recommended for service members of units deploying to support a firefighting mission:

a. WORN/CARRIED:

1 Set BDU w/Soft Cap or Beret	1 Pair Combat Boots
ID Card	(Leather Speed-Lace Boot)
ID Tags	Ear Plugs W/Case
Cravat	

b. A Bag:

Pin-on Name Tags and	Gortex
Rank/Branch Insignia	4 Pair Socks
(For wear on NIFC provided	2 Pair Underwear
Nomex Shirts)	Foot Powder
Rucksack (without frame)	2 Each Brown T-shirt
Poncho	Sunscreen
Chapstick	Insect Repellent for Ticks
Toilet Articles (15-Day Supply)	2 Canteens (1 qt) w/covers

c. B Bag:

Duffel Bag	Field Jacket Liner
Sleeping Bag	Cold Weather Pile Cap
Sleeping Pad	Wool Scarf
Shelter Half (Complete)	Wet Weather Gear
1 Pr Combat, leather speed lace, boots	
Toilet Articles (15-day supply)	
1 Set BDU	2 Drawers - Man Wool
2 Towels	2 Shirts - Man Wool
2 Laundry Bags	5 Pair Underwear (Minimum)
	Shower Shoes
	5 Each Brown T-shirts
	(Minimum)
	PT Uniform (Complete)

D-2. DLE/LNO PACKING LIST. The following items of OCIE are recommended for service members deploying as DLE or LNO personnel.

a. WORN/CARRIED:

1 Pair Combat Boots (Speed-Lace)	Ear Plugs w/Case
1 set BDU w/Soft Cap or Beret	POC Phone List (From DLE)
ID Card	Authorized Sunglasses
ID Tags	Red Card
	Cravat

b. A-BAG:

2 sets BDU w/Soft Cap	Duffle Bag
Pin-on Name Tags and Rank/Branch	Rucksack (No frame)
1 Combat boot, speed lace leather	Sleeping Bag
7 Pair underwear	Sleeping Pad
7 Brown T-Shirts	Crew Tent
5 Pair Socks	Gortex
Toilet Articles (30-Day Supply)	2 Drawers (Long Underwear)
Foot Powder	2 Shirts (Long Underwear)
Insect Repellent	Cold Weather Pile Cap
Chapstick	Wool Scarf
Sunscreen	1 pr Gloves
2 Towels	PT Uniform (Complete)
Shower Shoes	2-3 sets Civilian Clothes
2 Laundry Bags	

c. Additional Equipment:

Vehicle 4x4 (GSA–Home Station)	Brigade Coins (10-15)
Cell Phone (w/digital & analog capabilities)	DLE/LNO SOP (W/supporting text)
Action Packer w/lock	Free time activities (Books, magazines, etc.)
Digital Camera	Additional cravats
Laptop computer	Field Desk (optional)
Portable Printer (w/cartridges)	

VS-17 Panel or Signal Mirror
Atlas/Map of Area

d. Supplementary Equipment:

Paper
Pens/Pencils w/erasers
Stapler
Folders
Computer Disks
Surge Protector
S/M/L Butterfly Clips

Note: Bring minimal stockage of office supplies. Once you close on incident, the IC will provide for additional needs.

D-3. NIFC ISSUED EQUIPMENT:

2 fire resistant shirts **
2 pair fire resistant pants **
1 Fire Shelter w/ carrying case
1 Hardhat
1 pr safety glasses or goggles
1 Headlamp w/ batteries
1 pair gloves
1 flat file & handle (for tool sharpening)
* 1qt canteens w/ covers (2 ea)
* sleeping bags
firefighter web gear/day pack for each fireline worker
Tent, 2-person commercial type

* provided by the incident if needed.
limited availability; Determination is made at time of order. Generally, sufficient quantities for 1st & 2nd battalions .
** exchanges for wrong sizes will occur at the incident.

D-4. BOOTS FOR FIGHTING WILDLAND FIRES.

a. The issue Military Boot, Combat full leather upper with speed lace has been Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) tested and meets performance tests for Wildland Firefighting IAW the National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) 1977, Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment For Wildland Fire Fighting, 1998 Edition.

b. The boots are funded by NIFC to include transportation costs to the installation.

c. Units may submit requirements 48 hours prior to deployment to DPSC for delivery of highest priority boots. If units have less than 48 hours to departure, fire site delivery should be coordinated directly with DPSC. Units must have someone available to sign for receipt from the carrier at the delivery location. FAX all requisitions to the DPSC Emergency Supply Operations Center (ESOC) at DSN 444-3806 or commercial (215) 737-3806. Follow-up calls should be placed with Dave Robinson at DSN 444-3281 or commercial (215) 737-3281. The Fifth Army G-4, Logistics Specialist is the POC, and will provide assistance in ordering boots.

ANNEX E SITREP FORMAT

E-1. GENERAL .

a. PURPOSE. This Annex prescribes requirements and procedures for submission of reports by subordinate commanders and operational elements OPCON to Fifth Army.

b. SCOPE. Information in this Annex is applicable to all DOD forces assigned to wildfire duties.

E-2. REPORT FORMAT (SAMPLE).

RAAUZYUW
ZNR UUUU
R 182000Z AUG 01
FM CDR USAFIVE FT SAM HOUSTON TX//AFKB-OP/EOC//
TO USCINCJFCOM NORFOLK VA//J3/J32/J33//
CDRFORSCOM FT MCPHERSON GA//AFOP-EOC/OPD//
AFNSEP FT MCPHERSON GA//EP//
NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER
CDRICORPS FT LEWIS WA//
CDR USAONE FT GILLEM GA//AFKD-OP//
ARNGRC ARLINGTON VA//NGB-ARO//
SRAA IDAHO//AFKB-NG-ID//
COMMARFORPAC HONOLULU HI//J3/J30-0/J322//
CDR91STDIVISION PARKS RFTA CA//
CDR2ND91STDIVISION FT CARSON CO//AFKB-TB-CL//
CDR3RD91STDIVISION TRAVIS AFB CA//AFKB-TB-T//
CDR4THBDE91STDIVISION FT LEWIS WA//
CDR3RD75THDIVISION FT RILEY KS//AFKB-TB-RC//
COMNAVRESFOR NEW ORLEANS LA//404//
COMMARFORLANT//G3/G4/G5//
BT
UNCLAS
OPER/WILDLAND FIRE SUPPORT 2001//
MSGID/SITUATION REPORT/18 AUG 01/001//
REF/A/ORDER/USCINCJFCOM/J3/142321Z AUG 01//
REF/B/ORDER/COMFORSCOM AFOP-CAT//172330Z AUG 01//
REF/C/FRAGORDER01/USCINCJFCOM/J3/ 162237Z AUG 01 //

REF/D/FRAGORDER02/USCINCJFCOM/J3/ 172201Z AUG 01 //
REF/E/ ORDER/USAFIVE/AFKB-OP-EOC/180215Z AUG 01//
AMPN/REF A IS THE USCINCJFCOM EXECUTE ORDER FOR WILDLAND
FIREFIGHTING (WFF). REF B IS FORSCOM EXECUTE ORDER FOR WILDLAND
FIRE FIGHTING. REF C IS JFCOM FRAGORD1. REF D IS JFCOM FRAGORD2.
REF E IS FIFTH ARMY EXECUTE ORDER FOR WILDLAND FIRE FIGHTING //
NARR/THIS IS THE INITIAL SITUATION REPORT FOR FIFTH ARMY IN
SUPPORT OF 2001 WILDLAND FIRE SUPPRESSION.//

PERIOD/172000ZAUG01 TO 182000ZAUG01/AS OF: 181800ZAUG01//
GENTEXT/SITUATION/1. MILITARY TROOPS ARE BEING MOBILIZED FOR
DUTY IN WASHINGTON STATE. FORSCOM HAS NOTIFIED I CORP AND HQS
FIFTH ARMY TO SUPPORT NIFC. THE 80TH ORDNANCE BN AND THE 864TH
ENGINEER BN, HOME STATIONED AT FT LEWIS, ARE THE INITIAL
DESIGNATED BATTALIONS THAT WILL SUPPLEMENT THE INITIAL NIFC
FIREFIGHTING EFFORT. THE 80TH ORD BN WILL BE DESIGNATED AS TF
PHOENIX BLAZE. THE SPECIFIC LOCATION FOR TF PHOENIX BLAZE
DEPLOYMENT IS THE SPRUCE SPRINGS/DOME COMPLEX, APPROXIMATELY
30 MILES WEST OF YAKIMA, WASHINGTON. LOCATION FOR 864TH EN BN
DEPLOYMENT IS THE ICICLE COMPLEX, APPROXIMATELY 6 MILES
SOUTHWEST OF LEAVENWORTH, WASHINGTON. INDICATORS ARE THE
INITIAL TWO BNS WILL DEPLOY 22 THROUGH 24 AUGUST, AND SUCCESSIVE
BATTALIONS CALLED BASED ON NIFC ESTIMATE OF WILDFIRE SITUATION
AND AVAILABILITY OF NON MILITARY FIRE CREWS. PRESENT TASKING FOR
POSSIBLE 3D OR 4TH BNS WILL BE 3D BN FROM III CORPS AND 4TH FROM
XVIII CORPS.

1.A. HUMAN/ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS.

*1.A.1. MANY LARGE FIRES CONTINUE TO BURN IN THE WESTERN HALF
OF THE UNITED STATES. THE NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER
(NIFC) CAPABILITY TO COMBAT FIRES IN THE WESTERN U.S. IS VIRTUALLY
EXHAUSTED. THE NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER, IAW EXISTING
MOU AND MOAS, ISSUED A REQUEST FOR DOD SUPPORT.*

*1.A.2. SAFETY IS PARAMOUNT THROUGHOUT THE COURSE OF THIS
DEPLOYMENT.*

ALTITUDE AWARENESS, DIFFICULT TERRAIN ONCE ON LOCATION, THE
HIGH HEAT OF SUMMER AND HYDRATION MUST BE EMPHASIZED. THE
SAFETY OF MILITARY PERSONNEL AND CIVILIANS MUST BE EMPHASIZED AT
ALL TIMES.

1.B. FRIENDLY FORCES.

*1.B.1. TASK FORCE PHOENIX BLAZE CONSISTS OF ELEMENTS FROM THE
FOLLOWING UNITS. SIZE/DESIGNATOR OF ELEMENTS ARE BEING
DETERMINED BY I CORPS.*

- 1.B.1.A. 80TH ORDNANCE BN
- 1.B.1.B. 1ST BDE 25TH INF
- 1.B.1.C. 3D BDE 2 INF
- 1.B.1.D. 555TH EN BN
- 1.B.1.E. 62D MED CO (AIR AMBULANCE) .
- 1.B.2. 864TH EN BN CONSISTS OF ELEMENTS FROM THE FOLLOWING UNITS. SIZE/DESIGNATOR OF ELEMENTS ARE BEING DETERMINED BY I CORPS.
- 1.B.2.A. 864TH EN BN
- 1.B.2.B. 1ST BDE 25TH INF
- 1.B.2.C. 3D BDE 2 INF
- 1.B.2.D. 593D CSG
- 1.B.2.E. 1ST PERSONNEL GP
- 1.B.2.F. 29th SIGNAL BN
- 1.B.2.G. 62D MED CO (AIR AMBULANCE).
- 1.C. TASK FORCE PHOENIX BLAZE COMMANDER IS LTC RONALD HEUTHER.
- 1.D. 864TH EN BN COMMANDER IS LTC SCOTT FEHNEL.
- 1.E. DLO/DLE AT NIFC ARE COL ABT/CPT OTTO, PHONE NUMBER AT NIFC (208) 387-5465/6/7. 4/91 LNO PROVIDED TO THE 864TH EN BN ARE CPT SHEBUSKI AND SSG GRIFFITH. 4/91 LNO PROVIDED TO TF PHOENIX BLAZE ARE CPT COFFEE AND SSG PENNINGTON.//

ANNEX F

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAFES.....	Army/Air Force Exchange Service
AAR.....	After Action Report
AOR	Area of Responsibility
APOD	Aerial Port of Debarkation
AR.....	Army Regulation
ARNG	Army National Guard
BDU	Battle Dress Uniform
BNML.....	Battalion Military Liaison (civilian)
BSI.....	Base Support Installation
C2.....	Command and Control
CCIR	Commander's Critical Information Requirements
CONUS	Continental United States
DA	Department of the Army
DCSLOG	Deputy Chief Of Staff, Logistics
DCSOPS.....	Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
DCSRM	Deputy Chief of Staff, Resource Management
DCST	Deputy Chief of Staff, Training
DLE	Defense Liaison Element
DLO	Defense Liaison Officer
DMOC	Division Medical Operations Center
DMSO	Division Medical Supply Office
DOC.....	Director/Directorate of Contracting
DOD.....	Department of Defense
DOI.....	Department of Interior
DOL	Director/Directorate of Logistics
DOMS	Director of Military Support, Office of DA DCSOPS
DRTF	Disaster Relief Task Force
DTO	Division Transportation Office
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ESOC.....	Emergency Supply Operations Center
EXORD	Execute Order

FORSCOM.....Forces Command

GCMCA.....general court-martial jurisdiction

HMMWV.....High Mobility Multiple Wheeled Vehicle

HQ.....Headquarters

HSSAHealth Services Support Areas

IAPIncident Action Plan

IAWIn Accordance With

IC.....Incident Commander

ICS.....Incident Command System

IFR.....Instrument Flight Rules

ITO.....Installation Transportation office

JFCOM.....Joint Forces Command

JINTACCSJoint Interoperability of Tactical Command & Control
System

JTFJoint Task Force

JUH-MTFJoint User's Handbook Message Text Format

LNOLiaison Officer

MCADMilitary Crew Advisor

MEDCOM.....Medical Command

MEDEVAC.....Medical Evacuation

MOA.....Memorandum of Agreement

MOUMemorandum of Understanding

M-PADMobile Public Affairs Detachment

MTFMedical Treatment Facility or Message Text Format

MTOE.....Modified Tables of Organization and Equipment

NAF.....Non-appropriated Fund

NCONoncommissioned Officer

NFPA.....National Fire Protection Association

NICCNational Interagency Coordination Center

NIFCNational Interagency Fire Center

OCIEOrganization Clothing and Equipment Issue

OICOfficer in Charge

OPCON.....Operational Control

OPORDOperations Order
OSJA.....Office of the Staff Judge Advocate

PAPublic Affairs or Physician Assistant
PAD.....Public Affairs Detachment or Patient Administration
 Division
PAO.....Public Affairs Office/Officer
PAX.....Passengers
PIC.....Pilot in Charge/Command
PLPreparedness Level or Phase Line
PLLPrescribed Load List
PMPreventive Medicine/Maintenance (also Provost Marshal)
PMCS.....Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services
POCPoint of Contact
POL.....Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
PPE.....Personal Protective Equipment
PX.....Post Exchange

SIR.....Serious Incident Report
SITREP.....Situation Report
SJAStaff Judge Advocate
SOP.....Standing Operating Procedure
SRAA.....Senior Army Advisor

TACSAT.....Tactical Satellite
TDA.....Tables of Distribution and Allowances
TFTask Force
TRANSCOM.....Transportation Command
TSTraining Support (also Top Secret)

UCMJ.....Uniform Code of Military Justice
USDA.....United States Department of Agriculture
USFS.....United States Forest Service
USGS.....United States Geological Survey

ANNEX G

NIFC PREPAREDNESS LEVELS (PL 1 – 5)

Preparedness levels are established throughout the calendar year by the National Multiagency Coordination (MAC) Coordination Group at NIFC. Preparedness levels are dictated by burning conditions, fire activity and resource availability. Resource (crew) availability is the area of most concern. There are approximately 550 civilian crews nationally available.

a. Purpose:

(1) To identify the level of wildland and prescribed fire activity, severity and resource commitment nationally.

(2) To identify actions to be taken by NIFC and Geographic Areas to ensure an appropriate level of preparedness/readiness of the existing and potential national situation.

(3) To guide and direct Geographic Area Fire management activities when essential to ensure national preparedness or in response to the national situation.

b. Preparedness Level Descriptions

Preparedness Level 1: No large fire activity nationally. Most Geographic Areas have low to moderate fire danger. Little or no commitment of national resources.

DOD action: Fifth Army monitors fire activity.

c. Preparedness Level 2: One Geographic Areas experiencing high fire danger. Wildland fire activity is occurring and a potential exists for escapes to larger fires. Minimal mobilization for resources from other Geographic Areas is occurring. The potential exists for mobilizing additional resources from other Geographic Areas.

DOD action: Fifth Army monitors activity.

c. Preparedness Level 3: Two or more Geographic Areas experiencing wildfire activities requiring a major commitment of national resources. Incident management teams are committed in two or more areas, and/or 275 crews are committed nationally.

DOD action: Fifth Army and the 4/91st TSB are in daily contact with the DLO/NIFC. Fifth Army communicates daily with FC.

d. Preparedness Level 4: Two or more areas are requiring Type teams. Competition exists between geographic areas for personnel (425 crews are committed nationally) and equipment.

DOD action: Fifth Army is in daily contact with NIFC and FC. The DLO deploys to NIFC. O/O Bn TF's are identified, Fifth Army in regular communication with Corps and MEF POC's.

f. Preparedness Level 5: Several geographic areas are experiencing major incidents which have the potential to exhaust all agency fire resources or when 550 crews are committed nationally. NIFC identifies a candidate fire for a DOD military bn.

DOD action: DOD receives NIFC request for a military bn. The tasked Bn TF is activated. The bn begins wildland fire fighting training for subsequent deployment to an incident fire site.

ANNEX H

WILDLAND FIREFIGHTING

MEMORANDUMS OF UNDERSTANDING

There are two MOUs signed between the DOD/DA and the Federal Agencies with responsibilities for federal wildland firefighting. The DOD and DOA/DOI MOU covers general guidelines for the provision of DOD support to NIFC (Appendix 1). The DA and NIFC MOU focuses on DOD helicopter support to NIFC (Appendix 2). Although the MOUs have not been updated to reflect the Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC) name change to the NIFC, all policies and agreements contained therein remain in effect.

42 INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS

[NOTE: The Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC), has been re-named the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC)]

42.1

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE INTERIOR

I. PURPOSE

This Memorandum of Understanding establishes general guidelines concerning the furnishing of assistance by Department of Defense (DOD) components at the request of Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC) in forest and grassland fire emergencies occurring within the continental United States (48 contiguous states).

II. RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. This Memorandum of Understanding does not supersede or modify the existing mutual aid agreement procedures between individual military installations and States. The Forest Service (FS), Department of Agriculture, has statutory responsibility for protection of the National Forests from damage by wildfire and for cooperation with the States in the protection of forest and watershed lands from fire. FS at BIFC will provide national coordination and logistical support for interregional fire control action.
- B. Agencies of the Department of the Interior [Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Park Service (NPS), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)] have statutory responsibility for the protection of land under their respective administration from damage by wildfire. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) at BIFC provides logistical support to the initial attack capabilities of its Districts including coordination of fire control efforts in the twelve; Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, Washington; Western States. BLM at BIFC also provides logistical support in fire control to the National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

- C. When military assistance is furnished to BIFC in fire emergencies, such assistance will be deemed to have been furnished pursuant to section 601 of the Economy Act of 1932, as amended (31 U.S.C. 686).
- D. The BIFC is responsible for providing national coordination and logistical support for Federal interagency fire control actions.
- E. A Federal interagency fire coordination center under control of the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior.

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- 1. BIFC is staffed by Federal interagency personnel whose facilities are collectively combined to carry out their parent Department's fire responsibilities and who collaborate and cooperate in the solution of fire problems of mutual concern.
 - 2. BIFC will act as liaison between Federal and, when requested, State agencies as regards their requirements for military assistance in suppressing forest or grassland fires.
 - 3. BIFC shall establish and maintain contact with each CONUS Army headquarters to develop local procedures and to maintain information on military capabilities for emergency assistance.
- E. As outlined in DOD Directive 3025.1, the Secretary of the Army has been designated DOD Executive Agent for military support in disasters within the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. possessions and territories, or any political subdivision thereof. The Secretary enters into this Memorandum of Understanding on behalf of the Department of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and DOD agencies, referred to hereafter as DOD Components, which may be requested to provide disaster assistance to federal agencies and States through the BIFC.
- F. The Federal Disaster Assistance Administration (FDAA), Department of Housing and Urban Development, is responsible for coordination all Federal disaster assistance provided under the authority of the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (PL 93-288) and Executive Order 11795, 11 July 1974, (hereinafter referred to as the Act).

III. POLICY

It is the policy of the DOD to provide emergency assistance to Federal agencies in the form of personnel, equipment supplies, or fire protection services in cases where a forest or grassland fire emergency is beyond the capabilities of the resources available. There are two situations in which the DOD, consistent with Defense priorities, will provide such assistance:

- A. At the Request of the BIFC - When, in the determination of the BIFC, military assistance is required and justified in order to suppress wildfire. This includes requests for assistance for fires on Federal property as well as fires on State or private lands. Requests will include a statement to the effect that all available or suitable civilian resources have been committed and that requested support is not in competition with private enterprise.

- B. Pursuant to the Act - When a forest or grassland fire on State or private land is declared a major disaster or a determination for emergency assistance is made by the President and the required military support is requested by the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) or FDAA Regional Director. The Act is not normally invoked for incidents or related incidents occurring on Federal property.

IV. OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES AND FUNDING

- A. The procedures set forth below will be followed when assistance is rendered under circumstances other than the Act.

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1. All requests for forest or grassland fire assistance from Federal and State agencies should be submitted through the BIFC. BIFC will then submit the requests to the commander of the appropriate CONUS Army. However when a fire emergency is so serious that adherence to normal request channels would significantly endanger life or result in great loss of property, Federal or State agencies may make requests for assistance directly to the commander of the nearest military installation. As soon as the situation permits, the BIFC will be notified and normal procedures established by the requesting agency.
2. Upon receipt of a request for assistance from the BIFC the CONUS Army Commander will provide the required support from either Army assets or from other DOD component assets, as required. Normal DOD disaster relief procedures will be followed and every effort will be made to expedite the provision of the requested support.
3. The Departments of Agriculture (FS) and the Interior (BLM, NPS, BIA, and FWS) will promptly reimburse the DOD for all costs incurred in furnishing the requested assistance as are in addition to the normal operating expenses of the personnel, equipment and resources involved without requirements of audit (see 31 U.S.C. 686 (a)0). Such costs will include additional personal services of military and civilian employees, travel and per diem expenses for military and civilian personnel, and other expenses to include transportation of supplies, materials, and equipment furnished and not returned or damaged beyond economical repair; and costs of repairing or reconditioning non-consumable items returned.
4. Each request submitted by BIFC will carry an appropriate identifying number (Fire Order Number), which will be utilized by the CONUS Army furnishing the assistance to maintain an accurate record of all expenses incurred in fulfilling that request. Billings attributable to each fire order will be submitted on Standard Form 1080, Voucher for Transfer Between Appropriation and/or Funds.
5. Billings by DOD components for the cost of assistance furnished will be forwarded by the CONUS Army to BIFC for distribution to the agency responsible for reimbursement. Primary responsibility for reimbursement rests with the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior. Payments, however, will be made directly to the appropriate CONUS Army, with a copy of the payment voucher or other suitable document being furnished to BIFC to indicate that payment has been made.

6. Charges for personal services, materials, and/or equipment furnished will be governed by applicable DOD directives and implementing regulations. Charges will be made for costs incurred in withdrawing materials and equipment from and returning them to, depot stock. Damages to equipment will be charged on the basis of costs of repairing or reconditioning the equipment and placing it in as good a condition as when loaned.

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7. The DOD components concerned will furnish all needed repair material and perform all necessary repair and maintenance work. Charges for equipment destroyed will be on the basis of current replacement costs for an item in a condition similar to that immediately prior to destruction @30 Comptroller General 295 and Comptroller General B146588, 8129/61).
8. In the event that the actual costs of furnishing requested assistance significantly differ from the standard costs or rates of charge specified in appropriate directives described in IV.A.6., above, it is mutually agreed that appropriate adjustments of charges will be made on the basis of actual costs. It is further agreed that where the extent of assistance provided requires an increase in the overall operation costs of the military agency involved, reimbursement will also cover these relevant increases in costs. Due consideration shall be given to the unusual costs involved in the expeditious transport of personnel, supplies, and equipment necessitated by emergency conditions (e.g., airlift, airdrop, ship-to-shore, float-in operations, etc.) and claims for the costs of such emergency operations shall be deemed valid and to constitute proper claims for reimbursement.
9. All charges for services or materials as specified above will be accumulated against appropriate reimbursable orders and cross-referenced to each Fire Order issued by BIFC. In the interest of convenience and economy, if the total accumulated charges for any single incident covered by one or more Fire Orders does not exceed \$ 100, billing by the respective DOD components concerned will be waived.

B. The procedures set forth below will be followed when assistance is rendered pursuant to Public Law 93-288.

1. When requesting assistance in connection with fire emergencies for support to State or private lands which have been declared "major disasters" or emergencies, the State Officials will submit their requests to the FDAA Regional Director/Federal Coordination Officer.
2. The FDAA Regional Director/Federal Coordination Officer should request military assistance from the appropriate CONUS Army commander in accordance with existing procedures.
3. Military assistance will be provided in accordance with the policies and procedures established in DOD Directive 3025.1 and other appropriate directives.

4. Reimbursement to DOD for personnel, supplies, and services furnished will be made by FDAA pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 93-288 and the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 24, Chapter 13, Part 2205. This memorandum rescinds June 1971 Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Defense and the Department of Agriculture.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT

Subordinate components of the DOD are authorized to enter into supplemental agreements with BIFC to implement provisions of this agreement. All such agreements will be documented on DD Forms 1144; and where such agreements involve recurring support, the participating DOD components will process such forms to the retail inter-service support data bank in accordance with the applicable provisions of DOD Directive 4000.19-M.

VII. RESOLUTION OF DISAGREEMENTS

When disputes or unique situations produce stalemates, DOD components and the BIFC will promptly submit jointly-signed statements of disagreement to the DOD Executive Agent for resolution.

VIII. EFFECTIVE DATE

This memorandum is effective as of the date it is signed below and shall remain in effect until specifically rescinded; however, the provisions hereof relative to operational procedures and funding and financial procedures shall be reviewed biennially by designated representatives of the respective signatories to determine whether the agreements contained herein should be continued, modified, or terminated.

APPROVED FOR U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

By /s/ Earl L. Butz

Date 1/10/75

APPROVED FOR U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

By /s/ Stanley K. Hathaway

Date 6/26/75

APPROVED FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

By /s/ Howard H. Calloway

Date 4/25/75

[NOTE: The Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC), has been re-named the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC)]

42.2

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY/DOD EXECUTIVE AGENT
AND
BOISE INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER**

I. PURPOSE

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) established guidelines to be employed for the utilization of Department of Defense (DOD) helicopter assets and crew selection in support Of the Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC) in its role of providing national coordination and logistical support for Federal interagency fire control actions. It is an interim document to be utilized until the procedures established are incorporated as appendices to revisions of the existing MOU between signatories.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The relationship of DOD and BIFC during fire emergencies is described in an MOU between DOD and the Department of Agriculture (DOA) and the Department of the Interior (DOI), Appendix B to AR 500-60. The Secretary of the Army, in his role as the DOD Executive Agent, will provide emergency assistance through Commander in Chief, Forces Command (CINCFOR); Commander in Chief, Atlantic Command (USCINCLANT); and Commander in Chief, Pacific Command (USCINCPAC); 9S the Operating Agents, to suppress wildfire within their respective Areas of Operation.
- B. This memorandum is a product of joint operational experience by FORSCOM aviation assets working with the DOA Forest Service (USFS) National Aviation Office and the DOI Office of Aircraft Services (OAS) on 1988 and 1989 forest fires and is to be used as a guide in the request, provision, and utilization of DOD helicopter assets.

III. OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

- A. BIFC will submit all requests for helicopter support to the proper CONUS Army commander IAW existing operational procedures. For the purpose of this MOU the terms Interagency, Agency, BIFC, DOA, USFS, and DOI are analogous.
 - 1. Mission type requests will be utilized by BIFC to solicit military helicopter support. Specific mission requirements (number of passengers, cargo volume and weight, number of sorties, distances, operating altitudes, and the anticipated number of operational helicopters desired) are requested.
 - 2. Upon receipt and analysis of the aviation task/mission, CINCFOR will task organize the aviation support package to meet the Interagency requirement contingent upon availability of resources.
 - 3. Military pilots assigned to the aviation support task force will have a minimum of 500 hours of Pilot (P) time logged on appropriate Service's Individual Flight Records Certificates to be designated as a Pilot-In-Command (PIC) for Interagency support missions.

4. Crew selection for aviation support to the DOD task force will be at the discretion of the aviation task force command or Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO).
- B. Interagency Special Use Aviation Missions. Flight crews assigned to perform a Special Use Mission will meet military/Service standards for that specific mission. A flight crew member who has experience in a mountainous, high density, fire flying environment is desirable on Special Use Missions. The following are defined as Interagency Special Use Missions:
 1. High altitude/mountain flying operations.
 2. Pinnacle and ridge line operations.
 3. External sling load operations.
 4. External water bucket operations.
 5. Low level reconnaissance/observation/spotting.
- C. Military/Service standards for transportation of passengers, carrying of internal cargo, and transportation of external cargo (sling load) operations will be accepted as meeting mission requirements for Interagency use.
 1. Military units that have water bucket training as a Special Mission Task for their pilots and who have pilots trained, qualified, and current for water bucket operations at the altitudes/environment of the fires are sanctioned as meeting mission requirements for Interagency support.
 2. Should the DOD Aviation Task Force commander require additional water bucket capability; those military assets that do not have water bucket training as an existing Special Mission Task may have their Instructor Pilot (IP) trained by an Interagency Instructor Pilot. After certification, those current IPs will train and qualify military pilots to Interagency standards for water bucket operations. Specialized aircraft and crews will not be required to obtain water bucket qualification.
- D. The aviation task force/unit commander or his designated representative will review all aspects of assigned missions/tasks to include crew selection, safety considerations, landing zone selection, etc. Based upon this review, the specific mission will be accepted, delayed or declined as appropriate. Safety will not be compromised.
- E. An Interagency Helicopter Manager will be available to each cargo helicopter flight crew and will be physically present in the aircraft, as required, to provide liaison between the agency and the military operator.

IV. SAFETY

- A. Units participating in aviation missions will ensure that operations are conducted in a safe manner in accordance with common sense, Interagency guidance, unit SOPs, and the appropriate Service Aircrew Training Manual. Aviation support of fire fighting operations is not to be considered an emergency or combat related scenario; it is an operational, peacetime requirement. Flight safety standards will be emphasized to all crew members and will not be compromised.

- B. In the event of an incident or accident the agency will assist the military in securing the site. The appropriate Service will conduct the formal accident investigation. Appropriate agencies will provide expertise to assist and provide liaison to the military investigation team as required.

V. INDEMNIFICATION

DOD support to BIFC is Federal support between governmental agencies. Agencies of the Federal Movement are self insured. Insurance issues applicable to Interagency civilian aviation crews do not apply to the military. The aviation task force commander certifies that all DOD aviation crew members are properly trained, qualified, and current in the mission tasks being performed by the DOD.

VI. RESOLUTION OF DISAGREEMENTS

When disputed or unique situations produce stalemates, the aviation task force commander and agency aviation manager, or their agents, on site will attempt to resolve the issue. Unresolved issues will be IAW the existing MOU, Para 11, A. above.

VII. EFFECTIVE DATE

This memorandum is effective as of the date signed and will remain in effect until specifically amended, rescinded, or incorporated in other documents.

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY/DOD EXECUTIVE AGENT
AND
BOISE INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER**

SUMMARY: This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) established guidelines to be employed for the utilization of Department of Defense (DOD) helicopter assets and crew selection in support of the Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC) in its role of providing national coordination and logistical support for Federal interagency fire control actions. Original signed documents are on file at DOA, DOI and DA.

APPROVED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE:

BY /s/ Fred A Fuchs
FRED A. FUCHS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
FIRE AND AVIATION MANAGEMENT

DATE 9/7/90

APPROVED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR:

BY /s/ Robert L. Peterson
BOB PETERSON
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF AIRCRAFT SERVICES

DATE 9/13/90

APPROVED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EXECUTIVE AGENT:

BY /s/ Susan Livingstone

DATE 8/8/90

SUSAN LIVINGSTONE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

(INSTALLATIONS, LOGISTICS AND ENVIRONMENT)

ANNEX I DISTRIBUTION

Fifth Army, Ft Sam Houston TX
Deputy Chief of Staff, G1
Deputy Chief of Staff, G3-OPS
Deputy Chief of Staff, G3-TNG
Deputy Chief of Staff, G4
Deputy Chief of Staff, G6
Deputy Chief of Staff, G8
SJA
SMA
PAO
CHAPLAIN
USJFCOM/J33, Norfolk, VA
FORCES COMMAND/ G3-HLS, Ft McPherson, GA
1st Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, CA
2nd Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp LeJune, NC
I CORPS, Ft Lewis, WA
III CORPS, Ft Hood, TX
Senior Army Advisor, ID
Senior Army Advisor, MT
Senior Army Advisor, WA
Senior Army Advisor, CA
Senior Army Advisor, OR
Senior Army Advisor, CO
Cdr, 2nd Bde, 91st Div (TS), Ft Carson, CO
Cdr, 3d Bde, 91st Div (TS), Travis AF Base, CA
Cdr, 4th Bde, 91st Div (TS), Ft Lewis, WA
Cdr, 2nd Bde, 75th Div (TS) , Ft Sam Houston, TX
Cdr, 3d Bde, 75th Div (TS), Ft Riley, KS
Cdr, 4th Bde, 75th Div (TS), Ft Sill, OK
National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC), Boise , ID
AFNSEP, Ft McPherson, GA
COMNAV BASE Seattle, WA
COMNAV BASE San Diego, CA
First Army, Ft Gillem, GA
Deputy Chief of Staff, G3-OPS

